

## Soviets detained outside U.S. embassy

ATHENS (R) — Four Soviet representatives in Greece, including a diplomat and a journalist, were briefly held by police on Saturday after they were spotted driving repeatedly past the United States embassy, police sources said. Security guards at the embassy alerted police after becoming suspicious of two cars, each with two people inside and with number-plates indicating non-diplomatic employees of a foreign embassy. The incident took place at about 2 a.m. The four, who told police they were looking for a restaurant, were taken to police headquarters and freed after an identity check. The sources declined to name them. The national news agency ANA said the Soviet embassy had protested to the Greek government over the incident. U.S. sources confirmed the incident had taken place, saying the embassy was pleased by the quick police reaction and that the incident now seemed less serious than it had been first thought.



## Pretoria opposition gets new chief

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's official parliamentary opposition party, in disarray after the surprise resignation of its leader, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, on Saturday elected a moderate long-time politician as acting leader. The federal council of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) named Colin Eglin, 60, as leader until the party's federal congress later this year elects a permanent leader. Mr. Slabbert resigned earlier this month in dismay over the lack of apartheid reform by parliament. The Star newspaper quoted him on Saturday as saying he quit parliamentary politics because of a private meeting with President P.W. Botha on Nov. 25 in which Mr. Botha pledged that whites would keep their own schools, living areas and way of life. Mr. Slabbert and Mr. Botha's office were not available for comment. Mr. Eglin is party chairman and was PFP leader from 1977 to 1979.

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## Rifai confers with Omani official

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Saturday with Mr. Mahmud bin Ibrahim, director general of the Investments and Income Department of Oman. The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hashim Al-Khatib and Mr. Hussein Al-Qasbi, the Central Bank governor.

## South Yemen appeals for blood

ADEN (R) — South Yemen appealed on Saturday for blood donations for hundreds of people wounded in last month's battles between rival factions. Aden Radio quoted a statement by the country's blood bank as making the appeal to citizens and army personnel. It said supplies were almost finished. Officials said up to 15,000 died in the fighting which led to the ousting of President Ali Nasser Muhammad, but there has been no estimate of the number of wounded.

## Museveni urges Okello to return

KAMPALA (R) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has offered his predecessor, General Tito Okello, a life of privilege if he returns home from Sudan where he fled after being overthrown last month. Mr. Museveni said in a statement Friday night the offer, which includes a chauffeur-driven car and free medical care, was unconditional. He urged Gen. Okello to return to Uganda and "live as a free citizen." The Sudanese newspaper Al-Sahafah said on Saturday Gen. Okello was planning to fly to Khartoum in the next few days to seek political asylum.

## Turkey to get Soviet gas

ANKARA (AP) — Soviet and Turkish officials have signed an agreement to bring Siberian natural gas to Turkey through a pipeline, Finance Ministry officials said Saturday. The construction of the pipeline is to be opened to international bidding in the near future. The pipeline will be an extension of the existing Soviet natural gas pipeline to Bulgaria. Turkey's western neighbor.

## Yugoslavia indicts U.S.-deported Nazi

BELGRADE (R) — Extradited Nazi Andrija Artukovic, who was returned to Yugoslavia by the United States last Wednesday, has been formally charged with ordering the mass murder of 231,000 Yugoslavs in World War II, the government news agency Tanjug said. Artukovic, 86, one-time interior minister in the Nazi puppet regime of independent Croatia, was charged in Zagreb and remanded in custody. Tanjug gave no indication of when a trial might be held. Tanjug said Artukovic had "consciously and deliberately ordered and caused the death of about 231,000 men, women and children — Serbs, Croats, Gypsies, Jews and other Yugoslav citizens."

# Iraq says it is poised for victory on south front

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQ SAID its air force sunk 19 Iranian naval vessels and shot down two jet fighters on Saturday in stepped up air activity and was expecting an announcement of a crushing victory against the Iranians in the southern warfront where Iran launched a major offensive on Sunday.

Iran said it was "consolidating" what it said were positions on the Iraqi side of the Shatt Al Arab waterway but Iraq said its forces had isolated the Iranians and cut off supplies coming from the Iranian side of the waterway.

Baghdad Radio said 11 Iranian "naval targets" were destroyed by rockets fired from Iraqi jets in the morning period, and eight in the afternoon.

"And thus, our eagles imposed their complete domination of the Gulf skies. From now on, no aggressor will be allowed to appear in the Gulf waters," the radio said.

A Baghdad spokesman also said Iraqi jets sank at least 19 "naval targets" within a few hours in northern reaches of the Gulf. He did not identify the type of targets, but reports from the southern port city of Basra by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) suggested they were boats of Iranian troop reinforcements.

A senior Iraqi naval officer said on Friday these boats could carry some 250 to 300 men at a time. The increased Iraqi air activity

field commander, Gen. Emara, told Baghdad Radio. "None of the enemy soldiers will escape the great pincer movement formed by the Iraqi counter-attack."

Iraq said it began a three-pronged counter-attack two days ago, but Iran claimed it has repelled the attacks and enlarged its bridgehead on the Iraqi side of the Shatt.

Earlier, Iran claimed it was shelling a key supply route 80 kilometers inside Iraq and held 750 square kilometers of the Fao Peninsula, but Baghdad again said the Iranians were pinned down and surrounded.

Iraq said its warplanes mounted heavy bombing attacks on retreating Iranian troops as Iraqi special forces and infantry backed by armor tightened an encirclement of Iranians still on the Iraqi side of Shatt Al Arab.

But with its offensive in its sixth day, Iran said its long-range guns were shelling the Safwan-Basra road, apparently from positions near Iraq's land border with Kuwait.

Safwan, site of a big Iraqi airfield, lies west of the Fao Peninsula's marshes on the main highway from Kuwait to Basra, Iraq's second city.

Military attaches in Tehran put the maximum range of Iran's artillery at 30 kilometers. One said the claim, if confirmed, could put the Iranians within 10 kilometers of Umm Al Qasr on the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Iran claims it encircled the remnants of the Iraqi navy at Umm Al

Qasr, an inland port on the Khawr Abd Allah Channel separating Iraq and Kuwait, after a big thrust westwards three days ago cut Iraq off from the sea. Iraq has challenged the claim.

Kuwait has moved infantry and anti-aircraft batteries onto its Bubiyan Island, a vast stretch of sand and mudflats in the north-west Gulf close to the battlefield, to counter any spread of the fighting to Kuwaiti territory, Kuwaiti officials say (See page 2).

The Baghdad army newspaper Al Qadisiya quoted Iraqi commanders as saying Iraqi artillery was using the island of Umm Al Rassas in the Shatt to shell Iranian supply lines and hamper efforts to reinforce its advance positions.

Iraq said it retook the island after an 18-hour battle last Tuesday from Iranian troops who captured it on Sunday.

Iran's chief war spokesman, Kamal Kharrazi, was quoted by a Tehran newspaper as saying the attack on Umm Al Rassas was a feat aimed at drawing Iraqi troops away from Iran's main goal, the disputed oil port of Fao at the mouth of the Shatt.

Iraq has reported fighting south of the Fao port, and its top naval commander, Commodore Abed Mohammad Abdullah, said on Saturday 3,000 Iranians had been killed in a seaborne assault on nearby oil terminals two days ago.

Kharrazi also warned that Iran has the capability to use chemical weapons.

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## Israelis kill Palestinian in Gaza

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops in the occupied Gaza Strip shot dead an Arab who allegedly fled after being detained for questioning, a military spokesman said.

The victim was one of two men stopped by a patrol in the center of the city of Gaza, the second escaped unharmed. The spokesman claimed troops called on the suspects to halt and fired warning shots in the air before shooting at them.

State radio identified the dead man as Shaban Utuk, 25, of Gaza.

Last September troops shot and killed two Palestinians. One had allegedly fled during an identity check and the second, an eight-year-old boy, was killed when his father drove through a military roadblock.

## Arafat offers three formulas for accepting 242 and 338

CAIRO (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said on Saturday he had put forward three formulas to Washington for accepting U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

Asked whether the PLO was moving towards acceptance of the two resolutions, Mr. Arafat told reporters: "I think this is under discussion. We have already presented three formulas to the United States on this point."

The current stalemate in efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict has been blamed on PLO rejection of the resolutions, which recognize Israel's right to exist but fail to address Palestinian demands for self-determination.

Mr. Arafat, speaking after talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, did not give details but said

he had asked Jordan and Egypt to convey the formulas to the U.S. administration.

The PLO leader also described a U.S. statement which considered the Palestinians to have more rights than mere refugees — as stated in Resolutions 242 and 338 — as "an important and a positive signal."

The U.S. statement, issued by the State Department on Monday, acknowledged that Arab-Israeli peace negotiations must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It said that any settlement of the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza District must have their "prior consent."

"The statement is a positive step forward in that it refers for the first time to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people

and establishes a link between them and (U.N. Security Council) Resolutions 242 and 338," Mr. Arafat said, echoing the Egyptian view stated by President Hosni Mubarak on Thursday.

The remark was a far cry from comment by Mr. Arafat on the U.S. position when he arrived in Cairo on Thursday. He said then that the inconclusive talks he held in Amman with His Majesty King Hussein and other leaders between Jan. 25 - Feb. 7 "stopped because of American intransigence and American bias for the Israeli position, which denies the right to exist for five million Palestinians (worldwide)."

Monday's U.S. statement said the Palestinian issue "is more than a refugee question" and that Resolution 242 and the legitimate

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## Opposition-boycotted assembly proclaims Marcos reelected

MANILA (R) — The Philippine parliament on Saturday proclaimed President Ferdinand Marcos as the winner of last week's election against Corason Aquino after a mass walkout by the opposition.

The proclamation came two hours after the arrival of President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib and on the eve of a mass rally by Mrs. Aquino.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, a kinsman of Mr. Marcos, called an emergency meeting of all military commanders and declared a full alert for riot police in Manila.

The opposition walked out after its motion for a deferment of the proclamation was voted down by the Marcos-controlled parliament.

Mrs. Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, has called for a mass rally

in a central Manila park on Sunday to announce her plans to protest against Mr. Marcos' reelection.

Mr. Habib was pulled out of retirement and ordered here by Mr. Reagan to assess the political crisis and its effect on the future of two key U.S. military bases in the Philippines, seen as vital to America's military role in the Pacific (Reagan urged to halt U.S. aid to the Philippines, page 8).

After the opposition walked out from the 190-seat assembly about 120 members of Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) unanimously approved his proclamation.

They included the president's daughter, Imee Marcos Manotoc. Opposition members accused the KBL of "railroading" the proclamation despite their challenges against the official vote count.

Church leaders in the pre-

dominantly Roman Catholic nation of 54 million people virtually declared Mr. Marcos an illegitimate ruler.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines called in a statement on Friday for "non-violent struggle for justice" and said: "A government that assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis."

In a letter on Saturday to conference chairman Cardinal Ricardo Vidal, Mr. Marcos asked the bishops to substantiate their charges that the Feb. 7 polls were "unparalleled in the fraudulence of their conduct."

He said the bishops' call for non-violent struggle had dangerous implications and warned

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## France reviews options on Chad

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand, weighing a Chad request for French troops to hock a rebel offensive, held crisis talks on Saturday to work out a response to the latest flare-up in the former colony's civil war.

Mr. Mitterrand met Defence Minister Paul Quilès Saturday morning at the Elysee Palace to discuss French options after an offensive by Libyan-backed rebels fighting in the north of the Central African country.

Mr. Quilès, who returned Friday night from an inspection tour of French forces in the neighbouring Central African Republic and talks with Chadian President Hissene Habre, submitted a secret report on the conflict.

Neither the president's office nor the Defence Ministry would give any details of the talks, which are likely to have focused on a demand by Mr. Habre that France send troops to contain any further rebel advance.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said on Saturday no decision had been taken in response to the request.

In a statement Friday night, Chad said government troops had checked a five-day rebel onslaught around the so-called red line splitting the country into a government-controlled south and the north held by forces loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei (See page 2).

The statement accused Libya of trying to achieve control of the whole country.

Libya has denied any role in the latest fighting in Chad's 20-year civil war, but according to Western intelligence reports its troops have occupied the north of the impoverished desert country since the summer of 1983.

France sent a 3,000-man force to support Chad in response to the Libyan occupation of the north but pulled them out a year later after an accord with Tripoli.

According to the newspaper Le Monde, Libya has established two lines of forces north of the 16th Parallel in preparation for a possible attack, flying in large quantities of material aboard 12 transport planes.

## Fabius: U.S. may have to accept Duvalier

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius suggested on Saturday ousted Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier might be forced to seek asylum in the United States if no other country was willing to take him off France's hands.

Mr. Fabius, speaking on French Radio, said the former "president-for-life" would not be sent back to Haiti from which he fled on Feb. 7 aboard a U.S. air force plane with his wife and a 22-member entourage.

But Mr. Fabius added that, if efforts to find a willing host for France's unwanted guest drew a blank, "it would be normal for him to leave for the United States."

"Mr. Duvalier must leave his current residence and the sooner the better," Mr. Fabius said.

The ex-president is staying with his entourage in a luxurious hotel in the French Alpine resort of Talloires.

Defying an original eight-day deadline for his stay in France, he renewed his plea on Saturday for permanent refuge, saying in a newspaper interview he was a victim of political persecution.

He told Le Figaro newspaper he felt at risk because of his political opinions and wanted to stay here despite the government's determination to get rid of him.

"I believe I correspond to the terms of the First Article of the 1951 United Nations Convention in that I am outside my country with justified fear of being persecuted for my political opinions," he told the right-wing daily.

"From the desecration and destruction of my father's tomb to the massacre of members of the popular militia (the Tontons Macoutes) everything shows that it is the doctrine of Duvalierism that is being challenged," he added.

## Genscher: No peace without self-determination

TUNIS (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on Saturday after a banquet speech Friday night in which he reiterated Bonn's conviction that Middle East peace could not be achieved without Palestinian self-determination.

Mr. Genscher, who arrived on Friday from Morocco for a two-day official visit, met the 82-year-old head of state in the presidential palace in Carthage, north of Tunis, the official TAP news agency said.

Mr. Genscher had separate talks with Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali on topics including relations between Tunisia and the European Community (EC), TAP said.

Mr. Genscher said Bonn was ready with its European partners

to help to relaunch Middle East peace efforts.

"Our principles are clear. We are convinced that the Middle East conflict cannot be solved without self-determination for the Palestinian people, as well as the right of all countries in the Mediterranean region, including Israel, to a secure existence," he said in his speech reported by TAP.

"We support the independence, integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon," he added. "Violence, far from solving problems, only creates new and bigger ones."

Mr. Genscher said that West Germany and its European partners were determined to tackle the Middle East problem anew, repeating a statement he made in Morocco that terrorism in the Middle East and Europe was a "terrible warning" that the time had come to do so.

## Hanoi suggests missing Americans could be alive

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam said there may be some American servicemen still living in the country, the head of a U.S. congressional delegation said on Saturday after visiting Hanoi.

New York Republican Gerald Solomon told reporters after a two-day visit to Hanoi that Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son told the delegation there might be live Americans in Vietnam he was not aware of.

"Mr. Son reported that Vietnam has dispatched three teams into the countryside to investigate whether living Americans remain in the country," Mr. Solomon added.

Mr. Solomon added that Hanoi would soon return what were believed to be the remains of 14 Americans.

A total of 2,441 Americans are listed as missing — 1,797 in Vietnam, 556 in Laos, 82 in Kampuchea and six in China — more than 10 years after the Vietnam war ended.

Another U.S. delegation which

visited Vietnam last month said it was told none of the missing were still alive.

"They (the Vietnamese) continue to deny there are any live Americans under their control," Senator Dennis Deconcini said in Washington on Jan. 22.

Sen. Frank Murkowski, the leader of that four-man delegation, also said that he believed some Americans could still be alive in Vietnam or Laos. But he said a meeting between the delegation and six Western ambassadors in Hanoi had been discouraging.

"During their travels about the country, they said they had not seen or heard anything that would indicate that Americans were still alive in Vietnam," Mr. Murkowski said.

Reagan administration officials have said there can be no resumption of diplomatic and economic ties with Hanoi until the issue of missing Americans is resolved and Vietnam pulls its troops out of Kampuchea.

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# U.S. reports no 'hostile' encounters with Libyan jets

OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN (AP) — U.S. military officials have said there had been no outwardly "hostile" encounters with Libyan warplanes during exercises off Libya despite numerous interceptions by American fighter jets.

Commander James Harness, U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman, told reporters aboard a P-3 Orion surveillance plane flying above the central Mediterranean he knew of no incidents between the two sides during the United States exercises scheduled to end Saturday night.

"There has been no hostile intent displayed by anybody," he said. U.S. Defence Department sources say 131 Libyan aircraft have been intercepted since the U.S. exercises began Tuesday, three days after Col. Muammar Qadhafi ordered his own Libyan manoeuvres.

As for the estimated four Soviet ships in the same area of the south-central Ionian Sea, Harness said he had noted no unusual increase in activity, adding: "The Soviets routinely are where we are."

Although Libyan surveillance flights are more frequent than they were during similar exercises last month, most encounters

ended with Libyan planes turning back toward the American planes were able to get a close look.

Several crew members from the P-3 reported seeing Libyan planes sweep out from the clouds and cruise close enough to see the pilots' outlines in the cockpits. "It really does get your adrenalin going," commented one flight technician, who asked that his name not be used.

There were no signs of Libyan aircraft during a trip of about six hours Friday from the Sixth Fleet headquarters in Naples to the area of U.S. military operations and then to Rome. A lone Soviet missile carrier was spotted.

There was, however, a broad display of U.S. military muscle. A number of F-14s, F-15s and other fighter planes capable of bombing, anti-submarine warfare, radar detection and jamming soared toward the observation plane and hovered close by.

As the plane dropped to 450 metres over the water under hazy skies, there appeared the gray bulky outline of the Saratoga, one of two aircraft carriers used in the exercises. The other carrier is the Coral Sea.

The visitors had entered the Tripoli flight information region, or "FIR," which extends off the Libyan coast in a range of between 105 kilometres and 872 kilometres.

Harness said the P-3 went about 14.5 kilometres into the FIR on Friday, but would specify only that it was "several hundred kilometres from the Libyan coast."

Asked whether the operations had extended into disputed waters in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya claims as its own until the 32nd parallel, Harness replied:

"We're not characterising exactly where we're operating within the flight information region... but it's in international airspace and waters."

A KA6 tanker plane refuelled one of the F-14 Tomcat fighter jets in flight. Two helicopters wheeled around in mock anti-submarine operations, and the observation plane dropped lower over the sea.

The Yorktown missile carrier steamed into view below, then a Soviet missile-carrying frigate of the "Krivak" class with its U.S. counterpart, the Jack Williams, close by.

The P-3 was ordered not to fly farther south and hanked away. Eventually the Coral Sea glided into view.

The manoeuvres have involved about 20 U.S. ships, commanded by the Coronado, with the two carriers holding more than 150 planes. Although submarines also are participating, Harness said: "We don't discuss submarine operations."

Col. Qadhafi calls the U.S. manoeuvres "provocative." He has threatened to intercept any Israeli aircraft flying within the FIR in retaliation for Israel's Feb. 4 interception of a Libyan plane.

The Coral Sea and Saratoga conducted a week of manoeuvres off Libya in late January in what the U.S. administration called "a show of resolve." Already chilly U.S.-Libyan relations soured completely with American accusations that Libya backed the gunmen who staged the Dec. 27 airport attacks in Rome and Vienna.

## Heikal criticises Mubarak's policies

CAIRO (R) — Mohammad Hassan Heikal, a prominent Egyptian journalist, Saturday criticised President Hosni Mubarak's domestic and foreign policies and said they ought to be reviewed.

"The policy-making decision needs to be reviewed... I don't want to say more and I cannot say less," wrote Mr. Heikal in his first article after more than a decade in the weekly mass-circulation Akhbar Al Youm.

"If we can say now that the Egyptian political decision is not a continued chain of mistakes, to be honest, a considerable number needed to be reviewed and discussed," he wrote.

He mentioned decisions taken in January 1985 which the government said would help improve the country's ailing economy. He said after three months the government was hurting the economy and the minister was removed.

On the foreign side he mentioned Egypt's decision to give former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri political asylum "although conditions don't apply to him."

Mr. Heikal referred to Egypt's handling of the hijacking of the Achille Lauro in October which he said ended in the "insulting interception of an Egyptian plane" which was carrying the hijackers to Tunis, by U.S. jets which forced it to land in Italy.

He also said Egypt's position last February calling for a dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "caused confusion as it took the Jordanian and Palestinian leadership by surprise."

## Chad reportedly checks rebel offensive

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad said Saturday its troops had checked a five-day Libyan-backed rebel onslaught on a string of towns and outposts.

A communique Friday night after a cabinet meeting said the situation was back to normal on the warfront south of the 16th parallel splitting the Central African nation into a rebel-held north led by former President Goukouni Oueddei and a government-controlled south.

The enemy suffered heavy losses in government counter-attacks at Kouba Oulanga, Oum-Chalaba, Koro-Toro and Ziguéy, the communique said.

Ziguéy is a small government garrison only 300 kilometres from the capital of N'Djamena.

The statement said Libya, which has denied any involvement in the latest flare-up in Chad's 20-year-old civil war, was continuing to strengthen its military presence in the northern part of Chad occupied by Libyan troops since the summer of 1983.

It added that Libya was seeking to achieve total control of the country.

Earlier this week, Chad requested French military help to check the rebel offensive.

The two countries are linked by a 10-year-old military cooperation accord which, however, rules out any direct combat role for French troops.

French President Francois Mitterrand said he would make a decision after a report from Defence Minister Paul Quilès, who made a two-day inspection tour of French military forces in Central Africa and had talks with Chad President Hissene Habre.

French troops were sent to Chad to act as a buffer force after a previous rebel onslaught in the summer of 1983. They were pulled out a year later under an agreement with Libya that Western intelligence reports say Tripoli ignored.

Mr. Mitterrand said he would make a decision after getting Quilès' report on the latest flare-up of

Chad's 20-year civil war. "I am only interested in facts, not intentions," he said.

A spokesman for Mr. Goukouni said Friday in a radio interview in Libreville, Gabon: "If France intervenes, Libya will intervene automatically. It is our ally."

France has already sent armoured vehicles into Chad because of the renewed fighting. Defence Ministry sources said. It also has 12 helicopters and several Jaguar strike planes based in Libreville that could be flown into Chad.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius told journalists Friday that France would stand by Chad. "France will respect its promises, election period or no election period," he said.

But the Habre request poses tough problems for Mr. Mitterrand, whose Socialist Party is widely expected to lose its majority in parliamentary elections next month.

French political commentators said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was taking a calculated risk in supporting a Chad rebel offensive now.

## Libyan court adjourns trial of Briton

TRIPOLI (R) — A Libyan court announced Saturday it had adjourned until March 1 the trial of British engineer James Abba. It was the second adjournment in as many months.

Abba, 56, a field engineer with the British electronics company Plessey, was arrested on June 20 at Tripoli airport while waiting to board a flight to London.

Libyan authorities charged him with "jeopardising the revolution" and "passing classified information to his company and a foreign government."

Abba's defence counsel requested the adjournment to have more time to translate documents related to the case.

At one point, Abba, who faces up to 20 years in prison, asked the court why he had not had a chance to meet his defence lawyers. The

prosecution intervened to say it thought Abba had a right to speak to his counsel.

The prosecution's interjection resulted in a brief exchange of angry words with the defence counsel as Abba sat in a cage inside the courtroom with half a dozen other people facing charges not related to his case.

Abba, from Hitchin, north of London, is said to be a frequent visitor to Libya. Representatives from Plessey were present at Saturday's proceedings. Also in the courtroom was Hugh Dunnachie, first secretary and consul in charge of the British interests section at the Italian embassy in Tripoli.

Britain broke relations with Libya in April 1984 after a British policeman was shot outside the Libyan Peoples' Bureau (embassy) in London. There are an estimated 5,500 Britons working in Libya.

Two other Britons, Robert Maxwell and Michael King, are serving prison sentences in Libya: Maxwell was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for "economic sabotage" while King was indicted on drugs charges.

## Syria increases power cuts

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria will increase nationwide power cuts to conserve electricity to four hours daily from three hours from Sunday after reverting to daylight saving time at midnight Saturday. Daylight saving time will put Syria three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Electricity rationing for three hours a day began last October as a "cost-cutting measure."

## Egypt holds two Israelis for possession of drugs

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Agencies) — Two Israeli sailors were arrested here this week for possession of hashish for personal use, a senior narcotics control official said Saturday.

It was the second drug-related case involving Israeli nationals in Egypt in recent months.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the sailors, taken into custody on Thursday, were crew members of the Israeli freighter Camelia, owned by the Tzim Shipping Company.

The vessel stopped at this Mediterranean port this week en route from Israel to Turkey, he said.

He identified the sailors as Shlomo Peretz and Amram Sheloosh.

The official said the two men went ashore on Thursday and took a horse-drawn carriage for a drive in the city.

"Our inquiries show that the sailors asked the driver for some hashish and he helped them obtain about 250 grammes of the drug," the official said.

He said the sailors were arrested with the drug in their possession. The carriage driver also was taken into custody.

Drug possession for personal

use is punishable by short-term imprisonment under the penal code. It is much less serious offense than smuggling which is punishable by death or long-term imprisonment with hard labour.

Last week a Cairo criminal court completed hearings in the case of an Israeli national, Yusef Amin Tahan, charged with attempted drug smuggling. The court announced it was referring its judgment to a religious leader known as the Mufti for his opinion.

This was a clear indication that the tribunal had decided on a death sentence.

The government-appointed Mufti is the highest Islamic cleric empowered to hand down religious opinion. Under the judicial system, a civilian court must refer a death sentence to the Mufti before pronouncing it. But the court is not legally bound by his decision whether the death sentence is religiously sound.

The court set March 6 for pronouncing judgment after hearing from the Mufti.

Tahan was arrested last August at Cairo airport on arrival from Bombay, and authorities said he carried 1.25 kilograms of heroin.

He planned to take the heroin to Israel.

Meanwhile a West German firm bidding as part of a West European consortium to build a paper factory in Egypt said Friday that one of its engineers was being held for questioning in connection with an Egyptian bribery probe.

The company, Ravensburg-based Sulzer-Escher Wyss GmbH, was responding to Reuters questions following Egyptian newspaper reports that 11 industry Ministry officials and a West German had been arrested in the probe.

Company lawyer Werner Gellner named the West German as Otto Tafel, a project engineer. He said he had been informed by the West German embassy in Cairo that Tafel was helping police with their inquiries.

Gellner said Sulzer-Escher Wyss, West German firms Siemens AG and Kraftanlagen Heidelberg AG, and Voest-Alpine of Austria were bidding to build a 260-million-mark (\$110-million) paper factory at Qena, 700 kilometres south of Cairo.

He could not comment on press reports that Industry Ministry officials received \$6 million in bribes from an unnamed West German firm in connection with the tender.

Gellner said the consortium's interests in Egypt were being looked after by a local Egyptian representative office.

"What exactly the representative office was doing we do not know," Gellner said.

"Herr Tafel is a project engineer who is in charge of technical matters. I cannot say to what extent he was involved in what the representative office has been doing."

Sulzer-Escher Wyss produces paper-making machinery and water turbines. Gellner estimated the company's share in the consortium's bid at 60 million marks (\$26 million).

In Egypt, the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper said the officials arrested included an under-secretary at the Industry Ministry, two department heads and two directors of state-owned companies.

Three local representatives of the West German firm alleged to have paid bribes were also arrested, Al Ahram said.

## Iran's attack brings war closer to Kuwait

NANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iran's latest offensive against Iraq has pushed the war to the doorstep of Kuwait for the first time since the war broke out in 1980.

The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on Thursday made an unscheduled inspection tour of his army's defences on Bubiyan, a tiny island 25 kilometres from Iraq's Fao peninsula.

Fao is the focal point of the latest Iranian thrust into Iraqi territory.

The Kuwaiti Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, also inspected defences — including anti-aircraft missiles and batteries — on the north eastern border of the tiny Gulf state near the Iran-Iraq war zone.

Both visits were reported briefly in Kuwait.

Arab diplomats in Kuwait, reached by telephone, said the Emir's trip to Bubiyan carried a double message — to tell Iran that Bubiyan is Kuwaiti and not Iranian territory and to stress that it will be defended by Kuwaiti forces who are on alert.

Kuwait has adopted a stance of "positive neutrality" in the Gulf

war — meaning that it has actively sought to mediate between Iraq and Iran. The Baghdad government has welcomed Kuwait's efforts but Tehran has rejected proposed talks.

Kuwait's initial official reaction to the offensive Sunday night across Shatt Al Arab in the direction of Kuwait was to urge the 21-nation Arab League to invoke its common defence charter and summit resolutions and help Iraq defend itself against Iran.

The Kuwaitis have since settled for diplomatic campaigning, reviving a mediation bid to end the war. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad was one of seven Arab foreign ministers who gathered in Baghdad at Iraq's request earlier this week and agreed to take to the U.N. Security Council their bid for peace between the Gulf belligerents.

Following the initial offensive, a consensus developed among political and diplomatic circles in the region that Iran has not thrown in its full strength in the offensive.

Iraqi Gen. Maher Abdul Rashid, commander of the Third Army Corps, told Kuwaiti reporters in an interview from the front that the latest battles were

only a coverup for an expected major offensive.

"The Iranian army aspires to develop its attack and could launch a major offensive," he said. "The Iranians are changing their tactics and resorting to extensive manoeuvring."

In the process, Iran has been messaging its Gulf Arab neighbours that it had no designs on them.

"We have officially and openly, orally and in written forms informed our neighbours in the Gulf area that these operations, and like the future operations, should not be considered as any threat in any way against our neighbours," said Rajae Khorassani, Iran's U.N. envoy.

Iran said, however, that it sent an envoy to warn Kuwait against allowing Iraq to use Bubiyan Island for attacks against Iran.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei, addressing himself to Kuwait in a bid before Sheikh Jaber visited Bubiyan, declared, "the island is yours. We do not have an eye to it. But in the event you should fail to stand against the Iraqi forces, then we will have to defend ourselves and we will."

## Talks over Saudi-U.K. arms deal slow down

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Negotiations underway between Saudi Arabia and Britain on a \$4.2-billion Tornado jet fighter deal have slowed down over unspecified points related to the method of payment, Western European diplomatic sources here have reported.

These sources said that payment will probably involve oil barter, but the exact amounts have not been determined. This was complicated by the fact that the Saudis were thinking of implementing an "offset investment" programme similar to the one imposed on the winners of the "Peace Shield Programme."

Under the offset investment programme a U.S. consortium led by Boeing Aerospace Co. was required to offset 35 per cent of a \$1.2-billion contract in high technology joint ventures. The consortium won the contract to build the ground control and coordination system for the AWACS jets, also sold to Saudis by Boeing.

## Arafat offers formulas on accepting 242 and 338

(Continued from page 1)

rights of the Palestinian people "are, in fact, complementary."

"There is agreement between the Egyptian and Palestinian viewpoints on the recent American statement which constitutes a positive step involving U.S. recognition for the first time of the rights of the Palestinian people," Premier Lutfi told reporters, with Mr. Arafat at his side.

"We hope this statement will be followed by other positive steps," he added.

Mr. Lutfi confirmed that Mr. Arafat had handed him the formulas concerning U.N. resolutions and said they were approved by the PLO Executive Committee.

An Information Ministry official said a scheduled meeting between Mr. Arafat and Egyptian

President Hosni Mubarak had been postponed until Sunday. Mr. Arafat had talks with Mr. Mubarak after his arrival here on Thursday.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported that Egypt was in contact with Washington and European capitals in a bid to find a "new political and legal formula to hold an international peace conference on the Middle East."

It said the moves were based on the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO, the PLO's acceptance of all U.N. resolutions and its November declaration in which it renounced violence outside occupied Arab territories.

Israel opposes PLO participation in any peace talks while Washington insists the organisation first recognise Israel's right to exist within safe borders.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 73111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

15:00 Live transmission from Qatar of the soccer match between Iraq and Brazil

21:00 Cartoons

17:00 Children's Programmes

18:00 Programme on Agriculture

19:00 Arabic Series

19:30 News Programme on Jordan

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic Series

21:00 Tomorrow's programmes

21:30 Local Varieties Programme

23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:00 Le grand equilibre — Part 1

19:00 News in French

19:15 French Varieties

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 The Cabaret Patch

21:00 End of Empire: Egypt

22:00 News in English

22:30 Dempsey and Makepeace

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& partly on 95.0 KHz. SW  
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07:00 Light Music

07:30 Newsday

08:00 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:30 Pop Session

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Pop Session

13:00 News Bulletin

14:00 News Summary

14:15 Old Favorites

15:00 News Summary

15:30 Jazz Hour

16:00 Newsday

16:30 Day with a Star

17:00 Evening Show

17:30 News Summary

18:00 Evening Show Cont.

21:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
634, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Jazz from Europe

06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Flanders and I 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Jazz from Europe 08:45 World News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 From Our Own Correspondent 09:50 Waveguide 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure of Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 In Holy Conception 12:00 News Summary: Short Story 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 Foreign Affairs 14:00 News Summary 14:30 Castle 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 International Record 18:00 World News 18:09 News Summary 18:30 Foreign Affairs 18:45 The Saudi News Request Show 18:50 News Summary 19:00 Castle 19:09 World News 19:15 International Record 19:30 World News 19:39 News Summary 19:50 Newsday 20:00 World News 20:09 News Summary 20:30 World News 20:39 News Summary 20:50 Newsday 21:00 World News 21:09 News Summary 21:30 World News 21:39 News Summary 21:50 Newsday 22:00 World News 22:09 News Summary 22:30 World News 22:39 News Summary 22:50 Newsday 23:00 World News 23:09 News Summary 23:30 World News 23:39 News Summary 23:50 Newsday

VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260, KHz. 7200, 9505, 11740, 11925 & 15210

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## Hadidi outlines department's programmes to promote archaeology

By Lana Nabil

AMMAN — Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Al Hadidi said that during this year the department will set up popular and archaeological museums in Irbid and Salt and that it will also cooperate with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University in setting up popular and archaeological museums.

He said that it is planning to organise a mobile exhibition relating the story of mosaics in Jordan through history. This exhibition, he added, will also be touring a number of European countries and North America. Dr. Hadidi noted that an exhibition of Jordanian clay statues, which the department held in Brussels last year, is now being displayed in West Germany before going on to France and Britain. The department will ship the clay statues discovered from a Stone Age site in Ain Ghazal, to the central laboratory at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington within the coming few months for study and restoration work, according to Dr. Hadidi.

The director general went on to say that during this year the Department of Antiquities will undertake restoration and maintenance work on the castles of Karak, Shoubak, and Ajlun and also at Petra, Qasr Al Hallabat, Qasr Al Amr, the ruins of Jerash, Qasr Al Mustatir, the churches of Madaba and the main street in Madaba.

The department will also continue its archaeological excavations in Petra, Wadi Zeqab, Al Laboon, Bab Al Drar, Wadi Al Hissa, Kherbet Eskandar, Ain Ghazal, Tal Safot, Um Al Jamal and Tabqat Fabel.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Omani economy official ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Income Tax and Investment Department at the Omani Ministry of Finance Mahmoud Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Somar left Amman Saturday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai from the Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Qais Al Zawawi. He also met with a number of Jordanian officials and discussed scopes of cooperation between Jordan and Oman in development, economic and planning fields. Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and Mr. Ibn Somar reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Oman in economic development fields and the exchange of experiences in regional planning.

### British unionists arrive to find facts

AMMAN (R) — A delegation from the British Transport and General Workers' Union arrived in Amman Saturday to look into the Palestinian issue. The five-man delegation will gather information from officials and Palestinian refugees in camps and from the Israeli-occupied West Bank for a report to the union's general executive. The delegation will visit Jerusalem Sunday and return here Thursday on their way back to Britain. The union represents 1.5 million workers in the industrial and transport sectors and public services.

### Nsour leaves for Riyadh today

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour leaves for Riyadh today heading a Jordanian delegation on a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Saudi Minister of Finance and National Economy and Chairman of the board of the Saudi Fund for Development Sheikh Mohammad Abul Khail. During the visit, the two sides will discuss Jordanian development projects being financed by the Saudi fund and the possibility of the fund financing new projects included in the forthcoming five-year development plan prepared by the Ministry of Planning.

### Jordan pays its contribution to CAEU

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has paid its contribution to the budget of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) general secretariat, a responsible source at the CAEU has said. He added that the payment of member countries' contributions to the council's budget will enable the pan-Arab economic institution to perform its role in strengthening joint Arab economic action.

## GUVS distributes collection boxes for 'one piastre a day' project

By Najwa Najjar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) is in the process of implementing the initial stage of its one piastre a day project to help finance the voluntary societies within GUVS.

GUVS hopes to collect one piastre per person each day through a collection box system. Recently, wooden boxes 30x15cm have been placed in the premises of banks, schools and hotels. GUVS is waiting for the approval of other institutions such as government departments, car parks, homes and the Queen Alia International Airport so that these public places will also provide with boxes for anyone who wishes to contribute.

"Since all that is asked is one piastre a day on a voluntary basis, all members of the public can participate. The idea is to educate adults and children to participate and to build a feeling of wanting to help their society. This gives pride and credit to all who wish to participate without being burdened," said Mr. Fakir Bilbeisi, vice president of GUVS.

The boxes will be emptied every fortnight or once a month and placed in the GUVS account for funding the societies within the union.

Presently GUVS's main source of income is from the welfare lottery tickets, according to Mr. Bilbeisi. In 1985 GUVS distributed JD 662,000 to its 550 societies in both the East and West banks of Jordan.

The union coordinates with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to improve social standards in Jordan. Voluntary societies within the union receive aid to alleviate the suffering of needy families and the poor. These societies' activities include operating schools, hospitals, orphanages, universities and senior citizens' homes, looking after families of martyrs, taking care of war victims and offering help to needy families.

### Righting social imbalances

"The role of charitable societies in both Banks is to create a socially secure community and to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor," Mr. Bilbeisi told the Jordan Times. He feels that social imbalances can be overcome by people: "To me this is social security and even a country's security if we can wipe out grudges, greed, and envy. Voluntary services play a major role since they are providing satisfaction for needy people. For example, the handicapped centres relieve many families. Because of these services, needy people feel that someone cares about them. In this manner we can create a better society and eliminate social imbalance. Societies are created for this purpose and GUVS represents these societies," Mr. Bilbeisi said.

The voluntary societies are always in need of funds to start new projects, maintain old ones and to help needy citizens. Although a total of 30 piastres placed in a collection box every month by each individual is not a considerable amount, it will nonetheless provide the societies with a considerable amount of income to fund their humanitarian activities.

The paper's correspondent, who toured the Iraq front earlier this week, said the document was believed to be carried by most Iranian combatants.

The purported certificate gave the bearer "guarantees that the fighter would go to paradise upon martyrdom in battle with Iraq," the paper said.

Al Watan splashed a copy of the "certificate" on its front page. Earlier reports have mentioned that the mullahs also decorated the Iranian men heading to the front with keys which they told them opened the gates to heavens for "martyrs."

In Tunis, the head of the Arab League has urged envoys of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to tell their governments the league is concerned at the latest Gulf war flare-up, a league statement said.

Secretary-General Chadli Klibi saw separately the envoys of the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain and China, the 21-member Tunis-based League said.

Seven Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, called on Wednesday at the United Nations for an urgent Security Council meeting to discuss the Iran-Iraq war.

The Kuwaiti daily Al Sayassah said on Saturday the seven-member Arab League committee on the Gulf war is to hold talks with Iran's friends Syria, Libya and Algeria to discuss its latest offensive against Iraq.

Delegations would be sent to these countries, which have shown



## Ministry introduces computers in secondary schools

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has started introducing computer sciences as a subject in the educational curriculum in Jordan. The new subject has been introduced to six newly built schools in addition to Sukaina Bint Al Hussein high school for girls and Omar Ibn Al Khattab high school for boys.

Head of the computer section at the Ministry's Department of Curricula and Educational Techniques, Dr. Mohammad Rajab Al Jabiri, said that the aim of this experiment, which is part of the curriculum in the secondary cycle, is to help students acquire new concepts of computers and to familiarise them with the components of the computer system. He added that it is also aimed at giving the students an idea about data processing, computer operations and the basics of programming.

A curriculum has been drawn up for the subject which is to be taught to the three secondary classes. A committee has been entrusted with preparing two working papers on books dealing with the operation of computers and programming in Basic computer language, according to Dr. Jabiri. He added that 22 computers have been purchased and a tender has been awarded for the supply of another 90 computers. JD 100,000 has been allocated this year for purchasing similar equipment for expanding this experiment during the next year to include 22 new schools, he continued.

A training course on computer sciences and programming has been held for 34 female and male teachers to familiarise them with computers and how to operate and use them for the storage and retrieval of data. Dr. Jabiri pointed out that the schools at which the new experiment has been introduced are in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa.

## Jordan, Britain open talks on promoting air transport

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Britain Saturday opened talks on promoting air transport. Teams representing civil aviation services in both countries are discussing increasing flights between Amman and London by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and British Airways to become six flights a week instead of four, according to a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). He said that the two sides will also discuss increasing the two air carriers' passenger capacity to 1,000 a week instead of only 650.

CAA Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali spoke at the outset of the meeting paying tribute to the close cooperation between Alia and British Airways. He said the two airlines have been involved in preparing a plan for the implementation of a tourist programme for Jordan and the United Kingdom. He expressed hope that the talks would yield fruitful results and benefit both countries. Alia representatives are taking part in the three-day meeting.

## Rifai requests priority for local companies in tender awards

AMMAN (Petra) — A circular issued by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai to government departments and ministries has urged all those concerned with awarding tenders for projects to give priority to local companies.

The circular said that certain foreign companies executing projects in the Kingdom have been relying on foreign workers because they accept lower wages which meant that foreign companies' costs were lower than local firms and contracting companies. This was possible, the circular said, because all previous contracts between the government and foreign companies provided the latter with the right to employ foreign workers at a rate of 50 per cent of their workforce.

It said this right was justified in the past due to the shortage of local workers but added that under the present circumstances Jordanian contractors and workers should now be given priority. The circular instructed government departments to coordinate their work with the Ministry of Labour before concluding contracts with any foreign company and to involve the ministry in all discussions preceding the signing of the contract.

The requested Security Council meeting on the escalating Gulf war is not expected to begin until next Tuesday, a U.N. spokesman said Friday.

He said council members would hold informal consultations on the request on Tuesday morning, with a public session likely later that day.

## Iraq says it is poised for crushing victory on south front

(Continued from page 1)

"We have the capability of using any type of chemical weapon. It is not difficult to build chemical weapons," Tehran Radio quoted Kharrazi as telling a news conference. But he added: "We will not use them unless we are forced to."

Iranian officials claim 20 Iranians have been killed and some 2,500 others affected by Iraqi chemical weapons since Iran launched the new offensive on Sunday night.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Watan, reported on Saturday that pieces of paper, signed by 40 Iranian mullahs and titled "a certificate to paradise," have been found in the pockets of a number of Iranian soldiers killed in the latest offensive against Iraq.

## Parliament finds Marcos reelected president

(Continued from page 1)

his government might "take action" against some churchmen for illegal acts.

Mr. Marcos was proclaimed after a final tally by parliament gave him 10,807,197 votes against 9,291,716 for Mrs. Aquino.

Arturo Tolentino, Mr. Marcos' vice-presidential partner, had 10,134,130 votes against 9,173,105 for Salvador Laurel, Mrs. Aquino's running mate.

In a separate statement, Mr. Marcos stated that he would show maximum tolerance towards mass protests but said: "We can handle anything they (opposition) can throw at us."

Mrs. Aquino said in a statement issued before the official proclamation of the winner: "No insult and celebration of the president's make-believe win can hide his loss of moral and political authority. He is beaten. When is he going to go?"

U.S. government sources said as many as 30 per cent of the voters were disenfranchised because of fraud and manipulation costing Mrs. Aquino three million or more votes.

Mrs. Aquino said: "Even before I am finally declared winner of this election, I think we can all agree who is the biggest loser: Mr. Marcos."

Parliamentary Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said any challenges to Mr. Marcos' proclamation or to the "statistical improbabilities" of the election results should be referred to the election tribunal, which is dominated by Marcos loyalists.

He said the only duty of parliament was to tabulate the election results and proclaim a winner.

Gen. Ver urged people to remain calm and follow the law in the face of "mounting tension" triggered by Sunday's rally.

He denied rumours that tanks and additional troops had been deployed in Manila, adding: "except for the additional security detail at the Batasan Pambansa (national assembly), there is no troop movement towards the capital region."

He said security was strengthened at parliament following a clash on Friday between rival political groups which left at least 10 people injured.

Three U.S. senators who arrived in Manila unannounced Friday night said in a statement issued through the American embassy on Saturday that the election was marked by "massive fraud initiated by the Marcos government in an attempt to frustrate the democratic process."

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## Wet weather wanes

Heavy rainfall subsides after causing flooding, hazardous road conditions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following two days of heavy rain in most regions of Jordan, a gradual improvement in the weather conditions is forecast, according to a spokesman for the Meteorological Department.

On Saturday evening the department issued a bulletin on the amounts of rain which fell in the previous 24 hours. It said that Amman received an average of 24.8 mm, Salt 45 mm, Ramtha 20 mm, Mafrqa 16.5 mm, Ajloun 57 mm, Na'our 28 mm, Jerash 28 mm and Irbid 24.4 mm.

The bad weather conditions and the rain have caused the blockage of a number of roads in the Kingdom, according to the Public Security Department. In a statement issued Saturday, the department said that the Madaba-Rumeil road was closed due to flooding and that the Zarqa-Tawahin Al Udwan road was blocked due to landslides. The road between Amman and Na'our was hardly passable due to poor visibility caused by fog.

He said several municipality teams were at work at Marka, Mahatta, Jabal Amman, the Sports City area and downtown Amman.

Nearly 200 workers were involved in rescue operations and clearing streets supervised by municipality engineers, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said that rain which fell over high regions during February has exceeded the annual average, except for in Madaba and the northern regions of the Kingdom. He said that the rain will have a positive effect on harvests and added that these should be enough for winter and summer crops.

Ministry postpones vaccination campaign

### Flooding in Zarqa

In Zarqa, emergency teams formed by the municipality and the Civil Defence Department said they handled 30 cases as a result of the heavy rainfall. Teams were called to areas near the Zarqa River, Janna'a, and Hay Ma'sum to open roads, remove earth and rocks from streets and to pump away accumulated water in low-lying areas. Warning were issued urging people to move away from the Zarqa River due to a rise in its level.

Emergency services set up by Amman Municipality have offered treatment to 20 people in the Amman area following accidents caused by the weather conditions over the past two days. A municipality spokesman said that the cases were largely the result of water flooding a number of homes or victims of traffic accidents.

An intensive campaign to vaccinate children against measles and to provide pregnant women with the tetanus toxoid vaccine was put off Friday night at the last moment due to bad weather conditions in Jordan, according to the Health Ministry. The ministry issued a statement saying that the campaign, which was scheduled to be launched on Saturday will start at a later date. The vaccination campaign is being launched under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The ministry's director of the Diseases and Vaccination Department, Dr. Hani Shammout, said earlier that all mother and child care centres and government hospitals in the country would take part in the campaign and in a programme for spreading health awareness among members of the public.

## Administration experts prepare for international conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of experts in Arab public administration services Saturday opened a series of meetings at the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administration Sciences (AOAS) in the course of preparations for an international conference on public administration due to open in September.

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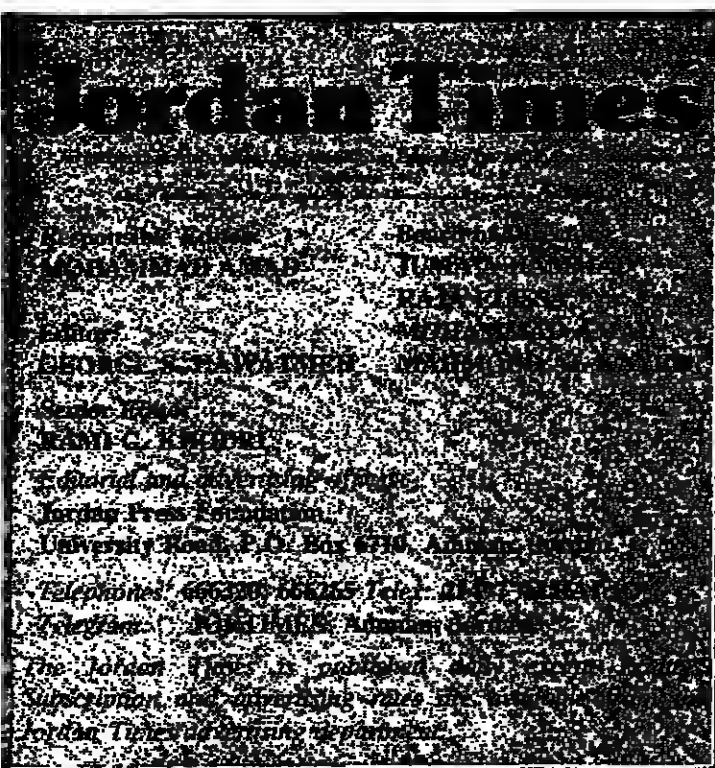
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## Mess in the Philippines

DESPITE all charges and reports of fraud, intimidation and cheating in the vote count, Ferdinand Marcos was yesterday officially declared the winner in the Philippine presidential elections. How the man who has been accused of a farcical outcome, risking in the process the unity and well-being of his country, is something that can probably be explained that never condoned by any of us. After 20 years of corrupt and sometimes violent rule, Marcos could not possibly afford to lose his bid for re-election, or so at least he might have thought, and this the people of the Philippines should have known. He was not going to let Mrs. Aquino win the elections and put him on trial. And, as she herself pointed out in a statement, he would not hesitate to use "one trick after another" to save himself from imminent defeat.

It is not for us to prove the claims of fraud, intimidation, violence and cheating against the regime of Mr. Marcos. But we tend to believe that those claims are correct and genuine because numerous bodies and outside observers have substantiated them. Other than Mrs. Aquino and her supporters, the Catholic bishops of the Philippines have denounced last week's elections as an unparalleled fraud and called on Filipinos to take up a non-violent struggle for justice. The respected National Movement for Free Elections, a citizens' group known as Namrel, has done likewise, with its chairman charging that more than 1 million Manila voters were disenfranchised. The U.S. congressional group which was led by Senator Richard Lugar to observe the elections also admitted that the "predominance of fraud" was on the side of the Marcos government. Lugar was yesterday quoted as saying that he would not characterise the entire election as fraudulent for fear of giving Marcos an excuse to nullify the whole thing. What stronger evidence is there to indict the Manila regime of fraud and cheating? Is it the violent death of many Aquino supporters and campaign managers over the past week? Or is it the story of the "turtles" on one island voting in strength for President Marcos — all of them?

The result of all of this for the Philippines is further instability, suffering and bloodshed. And this is not to speak of the danger to the "genuine democratic option" in the country which the U.S. administration has held up in words but not in practice.

For the sake of keeping the couple of military bases which the U.S. operates in the Philippines, President Reagan could see in the fraudulent elections no more than the emergence of a "two-party system" and this "enormous popular expression of enthusiasm for participating in the vote." He would not acknowledge that American support for a president who stole the election by "massive fraud, intimidation and murder," as Senator Sam Nunn put it, would increase rather than reduce the risk to the U.S. bases and would facilitate unrest and perpetual conflict on the Philippine Islands. Surely the Americans realise that this is a bad example to give to the world and especially to those Third World countries who are continually striving for genuine freedom and democracy.

The Americans and what they think aside, the Philippines today does indeed face a big problem and there looks to be no easy, simple solution in sight. Still, our huge remains that the friendly peoples of the Philippines can find a way out of this mess and that right in the end will triumph over injustice and might.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Friends or foes?

IT is premature to show optimism over the recent U.S. State Department statement about Washington's attitude towards the Middle East problem. Last Monday, the State Department said that the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 do not meet the requirements for recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This statement could not by itself present a real change in the U.S. attitude towards the problem. Arab governments have welcomed the statement but this simply should not make us forget earlier statements by the U.S. administration in which it was said that Washington adheres to its declared position towards the Palestine problem. In 1978 President Carter issued a declaration in Aswan saying that there must be a complete solution to the Palestine problem to ensure the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. Later, the White House issued a statement announcing that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories were illegal and violate international law. But unfortunately, these declarations were not allowed to be implemented, and instead, the U.S. drew up the Camp David accord which does not meet the requirements of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

### Al Dustour: Real support needed

NOW that the Iranians have opted for continuing the war against Iraq and refused all bids for peace, and in the light of the latest offensive on Iraqi territory, the Arabs have no alternative but to implement the provisions of the Arab defence pact which require from all Arab states to come to the defence of any Arab League member exposed to external aggression. It is true that the Iraqis are continuing to handle the situation and are repelling aggression since the beginning of the war six years ago, but the absence of meaningful Arab support for Iraq has made the Iranians feel that the Iraqis are left alone in the battle. The Iranians feel that with their millions of people they can impose their superiority and will on the Iraqis as long as the millions of Arabs are impulsive and do not take meaningful action to deter the common enemy. What we call for now is a unified action to help the Iraqi people defend themselves against the Iranians and an implementation of the Arab defence pact rather than the issuing of empty statements of condemnation. We are pained to see the Arabs doing nothing except resorting to the Security Council to lodge complaints, and in see only the Soviet Union declaring its determination to implement its friendship treaty with Iraq and come to the help of that country.

### Sawt Al Shaab: The strong vs. the weak

THE Arab leaders who met in Fez and issued their declaration about the achievement of peace in the Middle East presented a serious attempt to achieve that goal and prevent the Israelis from perpetuating their occupation of Arab land. In contrast, the Israeli leaders have lately been issuing statements to the effect that the Palestinians should accept the de facto situation and accept Israel's occupation of their land. This is clearly rejected by the Arabs who continue to urge Israel to accept peace in exchange for land. The recent Israeli statements clearly indicated that there can be no difference between doves and hawks in Israel's leadership and Zionist policies. The Zionists are determined to keep the land and to Judaize Arab territory and want to grant autonomy rule to the Palestinians without other rights or land. The Israeli leaders, at the same time, continue to claim that the Arabs reject peace because they do not accept Zionist formulas and plans. It is in fact a just and durable peace.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Jordan's public sector — overmanned, underproductive

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

LABOUR force engaged in Jordanian commodity production is confined to 30 per cent of the total manpower. Those workers are almost equally divided among industry, agriculture and construction sectors. The remaining 70 per cent are involved in the services sector.

Those employed by the services sector are divided into two thirds working in the public sector and one third in the private sector.

Hence, some economic and social analysts look at this structure of work force as one of

the basic distortions in the Jordanian economy, due to two reasons:

First the ratio of workers engaged in the services sector is too high. It almost equals the ratio experienced by an advanced country like the United States of America but for different reasons.

Second, the inflation of services in the Jordanian economy is concentrated in the public sector, which absorbs two thirds of those engaged in service production.

This means that around two thirds of the services are sup-

posedly produced by the Government. The ratio in Jordan of those employed by the Government to the whole population is one of the highest in the world. There is almost one public sector staffer for each ten people including children. If the average size of the Jordanian family is seven persons, then we end up having two Government employees for every three Jordanian families.

In America, the number of workers in the services sector is increasing, because the commodity production needs less

manpower. This is so, due to the improved productivity of the average worker in one hand, and the advanced technology and automation in the other.

To illustrate, we can point out that only three per cent of American workforce are involved in agriculture. They produce enough food to feed the whole American population leaving huge quantities for export, or stock piling.

By contrast, we have 10 per cent of our labour force in agriculture to produce one third of our food needs. Thus the pro-

ductivity of the Jordanian (and Egyptian) labourer is equal to one tenth of the productivity of the American (and Mexican) labourer, which uses modern machinery and sophisticated methods in their vast farms.

If we take into account that the average American citizen spends much more on food stuff than the average Jordanian citizen in terms of dollars (but less in terms of personal income) we can conclude that the absolute productivity of the agricultural labourer in Jordan is much less than one tenth of

the corresponding productivity of the agricultural labourer in America, and could be no more than five per cent of the latter.

There, services are expanding and absorbing more manpower, because agriculture, industry, and construction sectors can operate in full capacity with less manpower.

Here, services expand and absorb too many workers, because 50 per cent of all our manpower are employed by the public sector, far in excess of our reasonable needs.

## Gandhi faces major challenge over price hikes

By Ajay Sen

Reuter

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, strapped for cash to finance India's development, is facing a major challenge over attempts to impose economic stringency measures.

A move to boost government revenues by increasing official prices of food and petroleum products has sparked political protests, rowdy street demonstrations and even criticisms by some of his cabinet colleagues.

Last week, the government bowed to public pressures and backtracked on some announced price rises for petroleum products. But Gandhi, who took office after his mother Indira was assassinated in October 1984, refused to countermand hikes in the price of such staple items as bread and coal used for cooking in homes.

A loose alliance of opposition parties rejected the concession as "grossly inadequate." They went ahead with strikes that paralysed Delhi and the eastern state of West Bengal last week, and vowed to step up agitation until price increases were scrapped.

"The government seems determined to hit the common man where it hurts most — the belly," said Lal Krishan Advani, general secretary of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party.

As demonstrators were smashing government buses in Delhi on Monday, Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh told reporters he had little option but to raise prices to finance Gandhi's five-year, 273-billion-dollar anti-poverty plan.

The government had to take this path if it was to prevent further foreign borrowings and spending cuts in areas such as defence and farm subsidies, Singh said.

The divided political opposition, recovering from a humiliating defeat in parliamentary elections 15 months ago, sees prices as a popular issue to hit back at Gandhi.

The protests are being jointly organised by the pro-Soviet Communists, the pro-Peking Marxist Communists, the Hindu Bharatiya Janata, the pro-farmer Lok Dal and Janata parties.

Business associations say the increases, three weeks before the federal budget is due to go before parliament, will bring sharp rises in production and transportation

costs.

George Fernandes, general secretary of the Janata Party, which held power in 1977-80, said he would call a meeting of all opposition parties on Friday to launch a "common struggle against the recent price increases."

Trade unions representing federal government employees have announced nationwide protests for Friday.

The government says the economic measures are also necessary to tackle a budget deficit of \$2.8 billion in the year ending next month.

The increases of up to 15 per cent in official prices of wheat, rice, petrol, cooking gas and other items are widely expected by business analysts to push up India's modest inflation rate, currently running below 10 per cent.

Stable food prices, partly thanks to bumper foodgrain harvests in the past three years and comfortable foreign exchange reserves, are bright features of the Indian economy.

Inflation is a politically sensitive issue in India where per capita income is just \$250 a year.

Opposition leaders say the increases will force an average urban family living on \$125 a month to spend an extra \$21 monthly.

The issue is likely to dominate the parliamentary session reopening later this month. But Gandhi's position cannot be threatened as his Congress (I) has a big majority in both houses.

Meanwhile Gandhi, who had earned praise for liberalising a protected economy, has now been accused of acting under pressure from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, major sources of foreign loans for the country.

Advani, the Bharatiya Janata leader, said: "Prices of coal and fertiliser have been raised at the instance of the World Bank and other international leading agencies...."

"These organisations are insisting that India end food and fertiliser subsidies," Advani added.

The Communist Party of India said: "It is clear the World Bank's prescription to reduce all subsidies is behind some of the measures recently announced by the government."

The government denies it has accepted any loan conditions from international agencies which go against the national interest.

## Unemployment, poverty plague Honduran economy

By Sally Jacobson

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — "Almost no one has a job anymore," says taxi driver Jose Santo Baneas Diaz. As he guides his old cab through the narrow streets of the Honduran capital, he says he is one of the lucky ones; he can drive.

In the western hemisphere, only Haiti and Guyana are poorer than Honduras. Yet this strategic country is a cornerstone of U.S. policy in Central America. U.S.-supported guerrillas use Honduras as a base from which to attack the leftist government in Nicaragua.

In an apparent attempt to improve life in Honduras and head off political instability, Washington is pouring in aid.

At the start of the decade U.S. aid was \$11 million a year, but last year military and economic assistance reached \$135 million — \$31 for every man, woman and child. The U.S. programme to support 4.5 million Hondurans, is the third largest in the hemisphere, the 11th biggest in the world.

Despite all this money, most Hondurans are destitute. About half the labour force of 1.3 million is idle or underemployed. The United Nations says 56.7 per cent of the people live in extreme poverty. Per capita income was \$677 in 1983, according to the World Bank.

Because of the nation's problems, some worry about its stability.

"The mixture of extreme pov-

erty, high unemployment, steadily deteriorating social conditions and a very young population is potentially explosive," said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America in its 1984 report.

Now, two years later, President Jose Azcona Hoyo has just been inaugurated in the first peaceful change of civilian governments in more than half a century. Analysts say he has a difficult job ahead to put in place sound economic policies and maintain the fragile democracy.

"If you want to have a democratic political system, it's necessary to give equal opportunities to people and increase the economy's rate of growth," said financial consultant Mario Rietti in an interview in his Tegucigalpa office.

"Without economic development," he added, "it's impossible to have political stability."

Honduras' economic troubles began in the late 1970s; Honduras imports all its petroleum and its rising cost drained life out of the country. It was also wounded by falling prices for exports, such as coffee and bananas, and by the severe U.S. recession and the decline in trade among its central American neighbours.

The economy, which had turned down in 1982 and 1983, has posted a modest rate of growth in the last two years.

But industries, generally turning out only the most basic consumer goods such as textiles, processed foods and furniture, are working at half their capacity or less.



## British 'empire' betrays its Indian subjects

By Mark Fisher

Reuter

HONG KONG — Nationality and ethnic origin have become sensitive issues in Hong Kong, where some of the minority ethnic Indian community fear Britain is abandoning them to an uncertain future under Chinese rule.

Amid concern that the handing of Hong Kong to China in 1997 will leave them without an effective citizenship, Indian groups have mounted a campaign for the right to live in Britain.

The 6,000 Indians, many of them wealthy entrepreneurs who play a key role in Hong Kong's free-wheeling economy, are already British citizens — but they have no right of abode in Britain.

"Morally, Britain should be responsible for us," Gary Harilela, chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, told Reuters.

Harilela stressed that many Indians had lived here for generations as British subjects and had more affinity with London than Peking. "China has made it clear it sees us as Britain's problem," he added.

Under a Sino-British agree-

ment signed last year, Chinese citizenship will be offered only to ethnic Chinese here after 1997.

China has promised Indians and other minorities, mainly Portuguese and Eurasians, merely continued right of abode in the autonomous special administrative region that Hong Kong will become.

The agreement also says that only Chinese will be able to head government departments.

The Indians' appeals for full British citizenship have received strong backing from local Chinese community leaders.

Lydia Dunn, a senior member of the law-making Legislative Council, said last month that Britain's authority here could be weakened in the run-up to 1997 if it failed to grant what she described as a modest request.

Many of the 5.5 million ethnic Chinese in Hong Kong are also citizens of Britain without right of abode there.

Lawmakers here say the Indians' lack of ties to China makes their case special, though they are pushing for easier access to Britain for visits by all Hong Kong British.

Harilela and other Indians said most of their community had no

desire actually to live in Britain. They stressed they wanted to stay in Hong Kong, where Indians control some 10 per cent of external trade, and expected to be able to do so without serious problems after 1997.

They cited a guarantee in the Sino-British agreement that Hong Kong's capitalist system will remain intact until the middle of the next century.

"But it's natural for anyone to want a fire exit," said a local Indian journalist. "They need to be full citizens of somewhere."

A letter sent last month to every British parliamentarian by a powerful Indian body said the British national (Overseas) passport, which Indians are to hold after 1997, would be "little better than a travel document facility."

The Indians came to Hong Kong because it was part of the British empire, which many served as soldiers and policemen, the Council of Hong Kong Indian Associations' letter said.

It added they were "British in attitude and outlook" and "could not be expected to welcome... the rule of a government with a completely different political and economic system."

Timothy Renton, the minister responsible for Hong Kong affairs, said here recently that the government was prepared to consider the appeals of minorities.

London has offered full nationality to more than 20,000 residents of Gibraltar and the Falklands, though not to inhabitants of a dozen other islands round the world that it still rules.

Businessman Vin Nairn said most Indians here would not be interested in Chinese nationality even if they were offered it.

He added many might try to leave Hong Kong to obtain other nationality if Britain would not upgrade their status.

David Waddington, Britain's immigration minister, said in parliament last month that to offer full citizenship to Indians and other minorities could be seen by China as lack of confidence in the handover accord.

Other M.P.'s said Indians should seek full citizenship from China.

But many parliamentarians support the Indians' campaign, and former Hong Kong Governor Lord Maclehoze spoke of "deep feelings of frustration and resentment" in Hong Kong over the issue.

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## Reagan favours Marcos and U.S. bases to democracy

By Jim Adams

Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S. administration critics say President Reagan's reluctance to accept election fraud charges against Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos shows Reagan is more concerned about military bases than democracy there.

Reagan told a news conference on last Tuesday night it was not clear yet whether there was extensive fraud and that abuses may have been committed by both sides.

He refused to say if he would accept the results even if it turned out Marcos had stolen the bitterly fought election from Corason Aquino, saying he never answered "if" questions.

At the same time he said U.S. bases in the world would be more important than those in the Philippines for protecting vital sea lanes if U.S.-Soviet tensions ever escalate to war.

"One cannot minimise the importance of those bases, not only to

us, but to the Western world and to the Philippines themselves," Reagan said.

But senator John Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat and one of the U.S. election observers Reagan sent to the Philippines last week, said Washington should not hesitate to declare democracy in the Philippines more important than the bases.

"I think it's critical that we put the bases into some kind of secondary position to the notion of democracy," Kerry told reporters shortly before Reagan's news conference.

Democratic representative Stephen Solarz of New York, head of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asia, accused Reagan aides of smoking hashish when one of them suggested on Monday that the U.S. would have to work with Marcos even if he won by fraud.

In Manila, opposition candidate Aquino, warned Reagan not to let her be cheated out of victory.

"I would wonder at the motives of any friend of democracy who

chose to conspire with Mr. Marcos to cheat the Philippine people of their liberation," she said in a statement.

Reagan is sending veteran diplomat troubleshooter Philip Habib to the Philippines to assess the election.

He instructed Habib on Thursday to talk to all sides and then recommend to Reagan "how he should proceed based on our policy objectives," a White House official said.

Reagan's own comments on fraud charges have differed in tone from a prepared administration statement and appeared to reflect a dispute among his advisers on the U.S. position.

State Department officials were irritated on Monday by the White House official's suggestion that the United States might have to work with Marcos even if the election were tainted. They said the administration had agreed not to take sides in any way until election results were clear.

That same day, Reagan played down the fraud charges in an interview with the Washington Post, saying it was not clear whether fraud was extensive or one-sided.

At the same time he praised what he said was the establishment of a two-party political system in the Philippines.

But a prepared statement issued in Reagan's name on Tuesday said "it is a fact that the election has been flawed by reports of fraud, which we take seriously, and by violence."

It said the Philippine government needed an authentic popular mandate to effectively counter a growing Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

At his news conference a few hours later, Reagan returned to his earlier statement that the extent of any fraud and who had committed it were not yet clear.

Although the delegation he sent to the Philippines saw an appearance of fraud, he said, there was no hard evidence yet. He said there might have been fraud on both sides, suggesting Marcos' forces might be no more guilty than Aquino's.

Freitas do Amaral said after topping the voting in the first round.

"The April 25 revolution brought democracy and peace but it did not bring enough prosperity or stability... after this election nothing will be the same," says Soares, who has led three of the 16 governments formed since 1974.

But though the two share a similar analysis of the country's problems the similarity stops there. Soares, whose relaxed and informal electioneering contrasts with Freitas do Amaral's well-oiled campaign machine, says he represents the "democratic left" which includes the working class vote.

Freitas do Amaral has the bac-

king of the right-wing Christian Democrats and the ruling Centre-right Social-Democratic Party. He won 46 per cent of the total vote in the first round poll against Soares' 25 per cent but he failed to gain the more than 50 per cent needed to be elected outright.

His first round advantage was largely due to the split of left-wing votes between Soares and the two losing candidates, including dissident Socialist Francisco Salgado Zenha, who was backed by outgoing president General Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the pro-Soviet Communists.

Eanes was elected in 1976 and re-elected in 1980 but cannot immediately stand again.

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# Tibet: Sunshine on the roof of the world

Apert from the Sahara Desert, Tibet is the sunniest place in the world. Its solar energy is harnessed in this natural resource for cooking, heating and growing vegetables — and for operating the herders' new television sets. Sun Magazine is a journal with the China Features section, and wrote this article especially for Earthscan.

PEKING, China — Things in Tibet are looking up — at least as far as the sun is concerned. Instead of searching the ground for dried cow dung to burn, Tibetans are now using their own solar energy. The sun, a new source of energy for cooking, heating and greenhouse gardening.

In Tibet's Jiangga village in Dui-longqing county, all peasants and herdsmen now use this invaluable fuel to cook. Setting foot in the village, which in the past was obscured by the smoke of burning cow dung, visitors are fascinated by the scene.

In front of the house of each of the village's 27 families, an object with silvery-white heat-absorbing panels glimmers in the sunshine. A mirror with reflecting coating or metal plates collects sunrays, focusing them on a cooking pot. Steam wafts from the simmering rice.

But what about cloudy days? In Tibet these do not appear to be much of a problem. According to experts, only one place in the

world gets more sunshine, and that is the Sahara desert in Africa.

On average the Tibetan sun shines, strong and bright, for 3,000 hours per year. Clear mountain air, a high altitude (4,000 metres), and a relatively low latitude combine to produce a sunny plateau on the "roof of the world."

Jiangga is the first model village set up in Tibet to demonstrate the use of solar energy. "These gadgets are very good," said Qiongpeihubu, owner of one of Tibet's 2,000 solar heaters and stoves. He lights up with pleasure, knowing that on sunny days 3.5 litres of water can be boiled within 15 minutes. Rice for four people takes just 20 minutes.

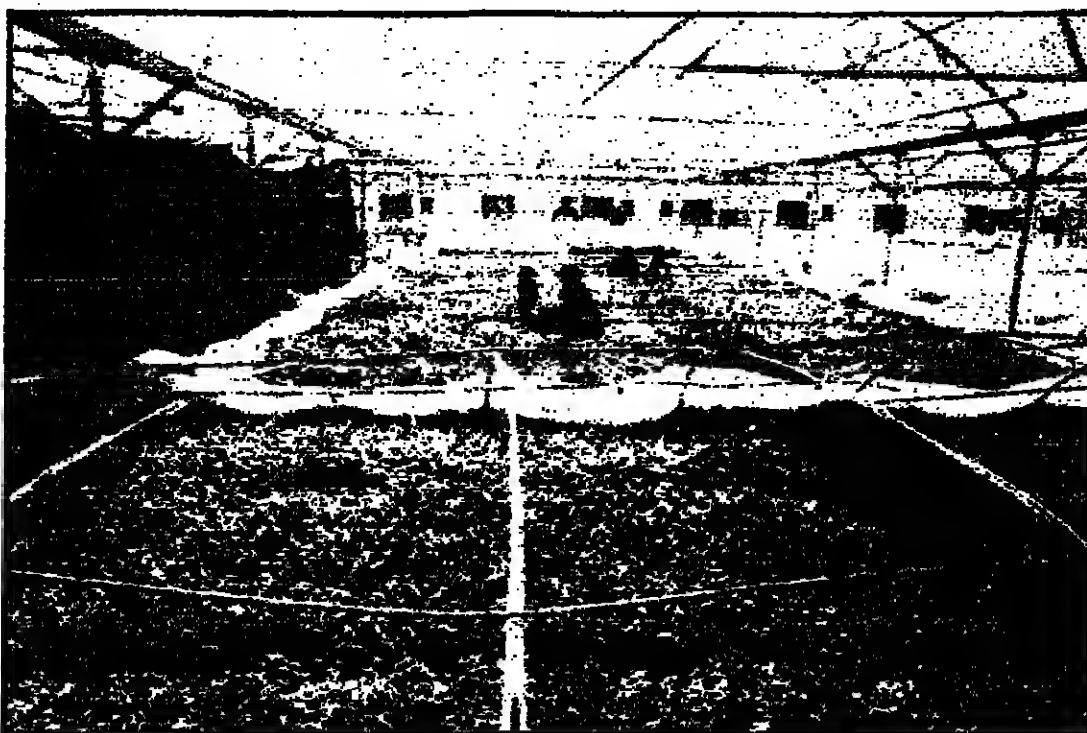
Three Jiangga families have moved into solar heated houses, and a solar energy bath house has been opened to serve all the villagers. "Since our village began to use solar energy in October 1984," says Qiongpeihubu, a Jiangga resident, "we no longer have to go around collecting cow dung for cooking and heating."

In Qiongpeihubu's solar house, an indoor temperature of around 15 degrees Centigrade (59 degrees Fahrenheit) is maintained, while outside is a world of ice and snow. He is now an advocate of the new solar technology: "It has made a great difference in our lives," he says. Three or four square metres of solar panels have enabled him to do away with the smoky fires which formerly irritated eyes and lungs.

Scientists in Tibet began to conduct experiment using solar energy in the 1950s. More than 37.3 million have been invested in research to date.

Conspicuous among Tibet's solar installations are its many hothouses. Constructed of earth and stone walls and a glass roof, the hothouses are sufficiently warmed by the sun to grow vegetables all year round — even when outdoor temperatures plummet to below freezing.

Plastic sheds are built by covering a domed house frame with transparent plastic film. In areas of severe cold, a smaller shed is constructed within a bigger one to raise the inside temperature. Such sheds are warm enough to grow vegetables year round, and are less expensive to make than greenhouses.



Tibet: a solar energy greenhouse on the "roof of the world" (Photo by China Features)

Tibet has already covered an area of 300,000 square metres with solar energy hothouses and plastic sheds. It is estimated that each square metre can produce 15 to 50 kilograms of vegetables per year, helping to ease local shortages.

Solar energy bath houses, of which there are now 140, are also gaining popularity. Each has a solar energy collector which, coated with a heat-absorbing black

medium, is used to gather the sun-rays to heat enough water for five or six people to bathe in.

To capitalise on Tibet's great solar potential, a research institute has been set up in Lhasa and a solar energy experimental station has been built in Xigaze. The station will serve as a base for Tibet's solar research and training, and acts as an information centre.

Stoves, warm homes and off-season tomatoes are not the only

manifestations of Tibet's solar revolution. Solar energy storage batteries are beginning to supply night lighting in some pastoral areas.

Being portable, the solar batteries are put to other uses. Tibetan herders are not just coming in from the cold; they now have battery-operated televisions and tape recorders to help pass the winter nights — Earthscan feature.

## Godfathers rule. OK?

What is life like in a small Italian village ruled by the Mafia? Alan Friedman took a car to Quindici in the south. His report:

HAVE YOU ever wondered what life might be like in a tiny village in the south of Italy, a village which is ruled by the Mafia? To find out, just hire a car in Naples and drive 35 miles due east, up steep and curving hill roads, into the rough terrain of the Appennine mountain range. There, if you ignore the warnings of the local Carabinieri — "Don't go to that town. It is squalid" — you will come to the village of Quindici, where 3,000 inhabitants live in relative poverty, earning a living by cultivating hazelnuts.

For 25 years, Quindici has been run like a medieval fiefdom by one family — the Grazianos. Over the years its members have served as mayor only to be arrested in rapid succession for murder or conspiracy or collusion with the Camorra, the Neapolitan version of the Mafia. A few weeks ago, however, the brave citizenry of Quindici stopped cowering, emerged from their broken-down houses of grey and pink stone and, with the support of the Italian state, held a free election — the first since 1960 — to choose an untainted city council.

Welcome to Quindici, the village that refused to die.

In recent weeks the village has received national media attention. It has been hailed as a place where the Camorra has been beaten by an unusual coalition of Communists, Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, an assortment of parties which does not, as a rule, share a ticket.

The mayor-elect of Quindici is 55-year-old Mrs. Olga Santanelli, who runs the town's only pharmacy. Mrs. Santanelli is less than 5ft tall, dresses in black and has never before had political aspirations. She joined the Christian Democrat Party only a few weeks before the historic election of January 12, when her coalition, with its emblem of the scales of justice, triumphed over the opposition by 834 votes to 667. The opposition, although it did not contain a single member of the Graziano clan, was seen as representing the old traditions.

If you listened only to the citizens of Quindici you would think the Graziano family was philanthropy incarnate. A state official in nearby Avellino explains that "the Grazianos lavished money on selected citizens of Quindici, just like a feudal lord would dispense largesse."

So bad was the reputation of the Graziano family that in 1983, Mr. Sandro Ferini, then President of Italy, personally stepped in to dismiss the then mayor, Raffaele Graziano. But despite the view of Italian officials that Mr. Graziano was a key ally of Mr. Raffaele Cutolo, the leader of the new Camorra, the people of Quindici will not say a word against the Grazianos. "We only know that they were good administrators," says a municipal employee, adding that "if they had other activities we did not know about them, and besides, it was none of our business."

If you listened only to the citizens of Quindici you would think the Graziano family was philanthropy incarnate. A state official in nearby Avellino explains that "the Grazianos lavished money on selected citizens of Quindici, just like a feudal lord would dispense largesse." When they were not being generous with their subjects in Quindici the Grazianos were, it appears, co-operating with the Camorra, an organisation known for murder, extortion and embezzlement of state funds.

The first Graziano to become Mayor of Quindici was Fiore, who took office in 1960. For 12 years he ruled the town as a kind of benevolent dictator, until, one day in 1972, while he was sitting at a local football match, a man with a revolver shot him repeatedly at close range.

For four years the town went without a mayor and then Raffaele Graziano, Fiore's brother, took over. Raffaele seems to have been a Godfather figure, and his involvement with the Camorra got him arrested on murder charges. But he was acquitted and was once re-elected mayor from a prison cell.

When Raffaele was dismissed by the Italian President, he fled to Switzerland. Soon afterwards, in June 1983, the blitz against the Camorra saw hundreds of arrests in the Naples area. Last year, Raffaele Graziano was arrested in Geneva, extradited, tried and convicted of organised criminal activities. Despite this, it is impossible to find anyone in Quindici who will even imply that Raffaele was not a "good administrator."

Take, for example, the village priest, Father Domenico Amalia, known affectionately as "Don Mimi". Was Raffaele Graziano involved with the Camorra? "Here he seemed a good person, a generous person. I suppose he might have had a split personality," says the leader of the

Roman Catholic community of Quindici.

But surely, Don Mimi, the Graziano family was part of the Camorra? "I think there are no more Camorristi here in Quindici than elsewhere. And one does not see the Camorra." Seated in his drawing room, a wood fire belching smoke into the house, Don Mimi leans forward and almost whispers: "You must understand that the Camorra moves about at night, in the shadows, in the dark."

After the disappearance of Raffaele, the next Graziano to take office was 23-year-old Eugenio, a nephew. Eugenio held office for 28 days in the autumn of 1984. Then he was arrested on charges ranging from accessory to murder to extortion.

The last Graziano to take the hot seat at Quindici town hall was Carmine, who was not yet 21 when he became mayor in January 1985. Pledging that "I am not with the Camorra", the young Carmine, a part-time law student at the University of Naples, lasted 73 days before resigning. Unshaven, Carmine Graziano sits sipping coffee in his mother's kitchen in Quindici, and reflects on his brief political career.

"I was too immature to be in politics, but I wanted to prove something. Of course when the Carabinieri accused me of being in the Camorra I resigned in protest," he explains. His mother says her son, the ex-mayor, "is a good boy. He studies hard."

With the resignation of Carmine, the 25 years of Graziano rule came to a close in Quindici and a special commissioner moved in. Dr. Costantino Ippolito, the vice-president of nearby Avellino who supervised January's elections, says his first step was to "reinforce police visibility, to show the people that the state would protect their democratic right to a free vote."

And so, with much fanfare and not a little trepidation, the town's chemist led a slate of 16 candidates to victory. Quindici is a small place, so you would have had to be local to distinguish some of the names of the ballot. For example, the mayor-elect, Olga Santanelli, was one of five Santanellis (two Santanellis, of different parties, had the same Christian name, Salvatore). There were six Scibellis as candidates, including two Carmine Scibellis.

The new mayor of Quindici agreed to be interviewed by the Financial Times and within 30 minutes several members of the new town council, including two other Santanellis, one a Socialist and the other a Communist. The new politicians spoke proudly of the 150 graduates from Quindici, although they noted that more than 50 per cent are unemployed. They spoke of emigrants from Quindici, saying there are "little Quindici" communities in London, Boston and Frankfurt, all reminding earnings to the village.

Even though they are all members of the coalition which beat the Camorra, no one would speak ill of the Graziano family. Mr. Salvatore Santanelli of the Socialist Party did say that "the blood of the underworld is two steps from where we sit." But the others, seated on little wooden stools in Olga's shop, looked uneasy at this comment.

Then the mayor-elect was asked if the election proved that 25 years of Camorra rule had finished, that the Grazianos had finally been beaten. The shop suddenly fell silent. No one moved for what seemed an eternity.

Could the silence be taken as a comment, the new mayor was asked. "Our silence is a comment, yes," replied the brave Olga Santanelli, indicating that the interview was over.

From the narrow hill road which winds into the mountains about Quindici, one sees only a collection of houses with battered tile roofs. In a tratoria less than a mile from Quindici the owner winces slightly when asked to comment on the election. Like the Carabinieri up the road, he asks: "What do you want to go there for?" Finally, when pressed, he gives his view: "Ah, Quindici. What a place. Mafia. Camorra. It is another world. Frankly, when it comes to Quindici, we just don't want to know." — Financial Times news feature.

## Japanese cyclists face 'parking' problems

Asahi News Service

TOKYO — Ken Suzuki used to travel to and from his office in Tokyo by driving to the train station closest to his suburban home and riding the train, like millions of other commuters.

Five years ago he began riding a bicycle to the station. It was quieter, cheaper, healthier, more fun and easier to find a parking space. He would simply leave the bike on the sidewalk in front of the station.

But what was good for Suzuki was good for millions of other commuters around the nation. So many bicycles now clog the sidewalks around train stations that the issue has been debated in the national Diet (Parliament). A staggering 57 million Japanese, about half of the population, own bicycles. The government's Management and Coordination Agency estimates that about 860,000 of them — 410,000 in the Tokyo area — illegally park their bikes every working day.

Naturally, pedestrians, shop owners and motorists have complained. The bikes clog store entrances, spill over into the street, block traffic and have prompted the coming of a new phrase, "ginrin kogi," which means silver-wheeled public hazard.

The Diet tried to deal with the flood by passing a bicycle safety law in 1981. Based on that law, about 100 cities passed laws that ban bikes from within 200 to 500 metres of train stations. Violators may return from work to find their transportation home hauled off by the police.

The western Tokyo suburb of

Kokubunji city opened a free bicycle parking lot in front of the station. Yokohama placed "No Parking" signs in front of the city's major stations.

But suburban sidewalks across the country continue to be packed with millions of bicycles. Urban real estate in Japan is so expensive that most municipalities cannot afford to build parking lots. Those that are built are often not filled because many commuters think they are too far away or charge too much in parking fees.

In Yokohama, where an estimated 70,000 bicycle commuters must compete for 32,000 authorised parking spaces, the congestion has moved from in front of the station to nearby alleys and sidewalks.

One suburb, however, has developed a solution to the problem. Ago City, 38 kilometres from downtown Tokyo, set up a rental service in the local train station.

Commuters heading to Tokyo in the mornings take their rented bicycles to the station, where others coming to school or work in Ago take them away from the station. In the evening, the flow is reversed. The service only costs 2,500 yen (\$12.50) a month and has halved the number of parking spaces required.

But Ago City is exceptional. One commuter said, "It is ironic that bicycle riders should come up against parking problems. You can put a dozen or more bikes in a single parking space for a car."

## Vienna celebrates renovation of Secession House

By Stephanie Nebelhay

Reuter

VIENNA — An exhibition hall built by rebel artists nearly 90 years ago has been restored thanks to a wave of nostalgia for life in Vienna at the turn of the century.

The dazzling white, cube-shaped Secession House, with a golden dome of laurel leaves, has just reopened after a \$2 million facelift.

The hall was built by a group of artists known as the Secessionists, led by the painter Gustav Klimt, when they broke with academic painters in 1898. Early visitors were shocked by its simple interior and natural lighting.

Sensual and controversial works by Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka and others were exhibited there. Composer Gustav Mahler and architects Otto Wagner and Josef Hoffman also gathered in the hall to exchange ideas.

Its reopening just off the Ringstrasse, the boulevard encircling central Vienna, follows a major exhibition of Jugendstil — art nouveau — at the nearby Kuensterhaus.

The nostalgic "Dream and Reality" show there, which boosted Austrian tourism by drawing a record 600,000 people in six months last year, transferred this week to the Paris Pompidou Centre.

Architect Adolf Krischanitz, who headed the renovation, said a renewed passion for the Secessionist movement and their avant garde works brought the

project to fruition. "For ten years it was not possible to get the money to renovate the building. It became possible because of the nostalgia wave for Jugendstil," Krischanitz told Reuters.

"We got the approval just about the time the 'Dream and Reality' exhibit opened here last year," he added.

Klimt helped architect Josef Maria Olbrich to design what they called a temple for art.

The house, a masterpiece of Jugendstil, was destroyed by bombs in the final months of World War II.

Restored in 1964 — but not to its original form — it has been in bad shape in recent years.

Krischanitz and his team of 200 workers took just one year to insulate and restore the building, using photographs and some of Olbrich's drawings to reproduce the exact colours and lay-out of the original hall.

Pointing to the Secessionist motto hanging above the door — "To every age its art, to every art its freedom" — Krischanitz said its idealism seemed to have appeal today.

Adolf Hitler had the words taken down during World War II but they were reinstated after the end of the war. Austria had been absorbed into the German reich in 1938.

Krischanitz said: "Austria's history has been problematic, such as in the Nazi era. Now people are turning to a history which is further back and more positive — the time around 1900."



Sylvester Stallone, left, who portrays Rocky Balboa in Rocky IV, lands a body blow to the mid-section of Swedish-born actor Dolph Lundgren, who portrays Russian boxer Ivan Drago in the film. According to star-salary watchers in Hollywood, Stallone received \$12 million for going back into the boxing ring in Rocky IV.

## Men get the big money in Hollywood

By Ronald Clarke

Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Sylvester Stallone was paid \$12 million and a share of the profits for going back into the boxing ring in the film "Rocky IV", according to film executives and agents.

Meryl Streep, winner of two Hollywood Oscars, had to make do with \$3 million for her latest epic, "Out of Africa".

And, Streep, who has just been nominated for an Oscar for best actress for "Out of Africa", received half the salary of her co-star Robert Redford — \$6 million — although as Danish writer Isak Dinesen she had the dominant role. The film received 10 other Oscar nominations though Redford was not nominated as best actor.

The Hollywood adage "it's the men who pull in the public" still holds strong. Dustin Hoffman's price for appearing in a new film, "La Brava", is said by people involved in the negotiations to be \$6 million plus a giant 22.5 per cent share of the box office revenue.

Executives, agents and film analysts, who keep a close watch on stars' salaries, said they saw little chance of women catching up.

Streep's salary, which like most over the million-dollar mark also includes a percentage of the film's profits, is on the level of that of "Conan the Barbarian" Arnold

Schwarzenegger and comedian Chevy Chase, the experts said. In an industry where 70 per cent of the 60,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild Trade Union earn less \$2,000 a year Warren Beatty also receives \$6 million a film, followed by Jack Nicholson and Eddie Murphy, who receive \$5 million each.

Among the female stars, Goldie Hawn is also said to receive \$3 million a film, followed by Shirley MacLaine, Sally Field, Jane Fonda, Kathleen Turner and Jessica Lange with \$2 million each.

"One of the problems facing women is the payers are mostly men," said producer Barbara Klein, president of Women in Film, a non-profit organisation dedicated to improving the lot of women in the film and television industries.

"I am sure people will go to see Shirley MacLaine, Jane Fonda and Meryl Streep without the attraction of a big male star, just as Andy Garland, June Allyson and Lana Turner were crowd pullers of an earlier generation," she said.

"But women producers are seldom trusted with films with budgets of over \$5 million, even though these films are returning the money. The blockbusters go to men."

Barbara Streisand, whose earnings from her last film "Yentl" are not known because she was also the producer and director, said of her experience in making

the film: "I think men are allowed to be obsessed by their work, but women are allowed to be obsessed only by a man."

Studio after studio turned her down, she said, before she finally found a distributor.

Film market analysts and a spokesman for the Screen Actors Guild said top stars earn what the backers believe the market will bear.

Stallone, who received a flat fee of \$12 million for "Over the Top", a new film on arm wrestling, and could eventually collect up to \$20 million with his share of the profits for "Rambo", tells people who ask him if he is worth so much money: "If people offer me such big sums, I'm silly enough to accept them."

But film actors are only as good as their last film. A box office flop for Stallone, the creator of the "Rocky" story as well as the star, would send his salary down immediately.

A number of male stars have taken salary cuts in the last three years because their films have not lived up to the promise of their earlier ones.

Burt Reynolds, who became the first actor to break through the \$5 million salary barrier — for "Cannonball" in 1980 — said: "I agree the amount is gross. It would be even more gross to refuse it."

But one of the biggest Hollywood salary coups remains the \$3.7 million plus a percentage of

the profits paid to Marlon Brando for being on the screen for less than 20 minutes in "Superman". "He thinks acting is pretty stupid, but it pays him well," Brando's 23-year-old son, Miko Brando, said.

According to statistics collected by the screen actors guild, for 1984, the last year for which complete figures are available: 46 per cent of speaking roles were for supporting actors 23 per cent were for leading actors 19 per cent were for supporting actresses and only 12 per cent were for leading actresses.

"Fewer roles means women have a tougher time finding roles and so they have to accept less money," one actress who has been in Hollywood for 25 years said.

The guild, which recently elected actress Patty Duke as its president, said actresses usually earn most when they are under 30 or over 80. Men earn most between 40 and 80, it said, giving them a much longer life in films.

Klein, who is working on a television series in which all the stars would be men trying to raise a family, said one of the goals of women in film is to ensure women are given equal treatment with men and are treated on the screen as human beings and not simply as sex objects.

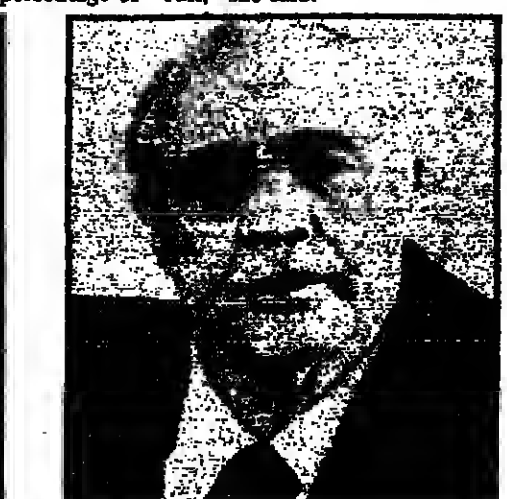
"But as long as industry as a whole pays women less than men, it seems Hollywood will follow suit," she said.



Hollywood top brass firmly believe that men are the biggest crowd pullers, and so they are paid far more than actresses like Meryl Streep (centre) who received only \$3 million for her leading role in Out of Africa, the same as that paid to an up and coming actor Arnold



Schwarzenegger (left) in Conan the Barbarian. At the other extreme is Marlon Brando (right) who made a neat \$3.7 million, plus a percentage of profits, for being on the screen in less than 20 minutes in Superman.



Schwarzenegger (left) in Conan the Barbarian. At the other extreme is Marlon Brando (right) who made a neat \$3.7 million, plus a percentage of profits, for being on the screen in less than 20 minutes in Superman.

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# Australia III clinches 12 metre championship

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — Australia III, the yacht favoured to defend the America's Cup in 1987, clinched the World 12-Metre Yachting Championships.

With one race in the seven-race series to go, Australia III has an unassailable lead in the titles over its stable mate Australia II, winner of the 1983 America's Cup, with New Zealand KZ5 in provisional third place overall.

Australia II was second in Saturday's sixth heat with Canada's True North third and America II fourth.

The easy Australia III win has sent a clear message to America's Cup challengers that the Australians will be no pushover in the 1987 America's Cup challenge.

Australia III, sailing in its home waters with Colin Beashel at the helm, took advantage of shifting winds on the 24.5-nautical-mile course off Fremantle to lead the 14-foot fleet around all but one mark.

The winged-keel Australia III started well, picked the most favourable left hand side of the course and led by 12.6 seconds from French Kiss and America II at the first windward mark.

Australia III revelled in the light 10-knot breeze and smooth seas. On the fourth windward leg,

French Kiss went to the left side of the course, picked up a solid windshift and headed Australia III by 13 seconds at the next mark.

But the Australian boat, which has dominated the series with three wins, a second, a fourth and a sixth place, outsailed the French boat on the next spinnaker leg, rounding the mark first with Australia II in second place, ahead of French Kiss.

The final race of the series will decide second and third places between Australia II and New Zealand KZ5.

The "fantastic plastic" from New Zealand as the world's first fibreglass 12 metre is called, had a bad race Saturday, finishing seventh.

Skipper Chris Dickson misjudged the start, beat the starting gun and had to go about and restart. This put him two minutes behind Australia III at the first mark and he was never able to get back in the race.

The Italian boats Victory '83, Italia and Azzurra, which have had unhappy series, fared better Saturday.

Victory '83, from yacht club Italiano finished fifth; Azzurra, from yacht club Costa Smeralda finished eighth; and Italia, also from yacht club Italiano finished ninth.

After Thursday's racing in which Victory '83 was dismantled and Italia withdrew after a crewman was swept overboard, one of the club's sponsors Giorgio Gucci remarked, "All we can do now is call in the priest."

America II, one of the New York Yacht Club's possible America's Cup challengers, had a disappointing day again Saturday.

After picking a windshift on the second-to-last downwind leg, skipper John Koliuss pulled to within 35 seconds of Australia III at the last mark.

But Koliuss' luck did not hold, Australia II tacked on top of him and True North picked up a favourable to finish in third place 15.6 seconds ahead.

Koliuss has sailed a consistent series, but bad luck in the shape of ripped headsails and a man overboard Thursday has dogged the American boat which has finished second twice, fourth twice, sixth and seventh.

America II lies in fourth place on the overall scoring, which allows each skipper to discard his worst race. A good performance in Sunday's final race could see it improve its position in the final result.

## No decisions in F.A. Cup

LONDON (R) — Freezing weather, bone-hard pitches and some brave displays by teams from the lower divisions meant none of the matches in the fifth round of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup were resolved Saturday.

Luton and Arsenal produced the best soccer of the day in their 2-2 draw on the artificial pitch at Kenilworth Road while Liverpool needed a disputed penalty against York to salvage a 1-1 draw against the Third Division side.

Peterborough, the only Fourth Division team left, went ahead twice at home against Brighton, but the Second Division side equalised immediately both times and will be confident of winning the replay at the Goldstone ground.

Second Division Millwall, who reached the quarter-finals last season, look likely to repeat the performance after drawing 0-0 at First Division Southampton.

Sub-zero temperatures led to the postponement of the matches between West Ham and Cup holders Manchester United, Derby and Sheffield Wednesday and Watford and Bury.

Luton midfielder Ricky Hill gave Luton a superb start against Arsenal when he created space in the area in the eighth minute to slot home left-footed.

Seven minutes later Arsenal's Ian Allison used his left foot, and the foot of a post, to equalise and the London team went ahead in the 27th minute when young defender David Rocastle headed home a Tony Woodcock lob.

But Mick Harford, the 27-year-old forward often touted as a possible member of England's World Cup squad, shot his 17th goal of the season six minutes before the break after a mistake by the Arsenal defence to make it 2-2.

The second half, although fiercely contested, was goalless and the teams will replay on Wednesday.

York, with a distinct flash of déjà vu, will not be relishing their trip to Liverpool's Anfield ground

for their replay on Tuesday.

In last year's fifth round the Yorkshire team grabbed a creditable 1-1 draw against Liverpool on an ice-bound pitch — and were then thrashed 7-0 in the replay.

Saturday, after a first half enlivened only by a binding save from Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar, the match burst into life with two goals in four minutes.

Tony Canham, a former railwayman, hoisted a speculative lob into the Liverpool area and Gary Ford shot home from 12 metres amid scenes of near-hysteria on the York terraces.

But Liverpool are the masters of the quick counter punch, although this time they needed the help of a disputed penalty.

Certainly a hand made contact with the ball in the York area but the home players denied all responsibility. Denmark's Jan Molby ended all the arguments by notching his sixth penalty of the season for the former European Cup holders.

Peterborough looked set to equal their best-ever F.A. Cup performance — a quarter-final place in 1965 — when they led Brighton 2-1 with only seven minutes left.

But Brighton substitute Steve Jacobs scored from close in on the snow-covered pitch to cancel out goals from Greig Shephard and Errington Kelly. Dean Saunders scored Brighton's first goal.

In Scotland mighty Celtic, winners of the Cup 27 times, suffered a shock in the 50th minute when they went 1-0 down at home to the part-timers of Queen's Park.

But the Second Division side, who play their home games at the National Stadium of Hampden Park, had their dreams shattered in the space of 10 minutes as the Cup holders scored twice to run out 2-1 winners.

Champions Aberdeen scored their expected victory over Second Division Arbroath, the margin being 1-0. But Kilmarnock, riding high in the First Division, drew 1-1 at Premier Division Dundee United.

## Werder blows early lead but stays on top of league

BONN (R) — West German leaders Werder Bremen threw away a two-goal lead and with it the chance of their seventh straight win as bad weather forced the postponement of more than half of Saturday's league programme.

But the Bremen side retain their four-point lead in the table after a 2-2 draw in Nuremberg as neither of their nearest rivals could gain ground.

Champions Bayern Munich were held to a goalless draw in Hamburg and Borussia Mönchengladbach's match in Cologne was one of five victims of the icy conditions.

Werder looked to be coasting to yet another win when Thomas Wolter scored his second goal of the game in a 2-0 lead on the hour.

But the match turned dramatically 10 minutes later when Bremen's Austrian sweeper Bruno Pezzey was sent off for repeated foul play.

Reiner Geyer reduced the arrears in the 76th minute and Dieter Eckstein pulled the scores level six minutes later, leaving Werder to hang on desperately for a point in the closing stages.

Bayern had scored five goals in each of their last two games but they created few chances on a frozen pitch at Hamburg.

The home side had more of the play, especially in the first half, but Bayern wasted the best opportunity 14 minutes from time when striker Roland Wohlfarth saw Uli Stein off his line but his lob failed to clear the keeper.

The most popular scorer of the day was undoubtedly former national striker Klaus Fischer. His goal in Bochum's 3-2 win over Kaiserslautern came on the day he became only the third player to make 500 Bundesliga appearances.

It was his 263rd league goal — only the now-retired Gerd Müller has scored more.

## Pole vault dispute mars Millrose Games, Coghlan upset in mile run

NEW YORK (AP) — American Billy Olson, holder of the world indoor best, won a controversial pole vault event in the Wanamaker Millrose Games Friday night, as outdoor world record holder Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union failed to clear a height — and protested vehemently.

Olson, who set the indoor best last week at 5.93 metres, won at 5.8 metres — the first 10-foot (5.79 metre) vault in Madison Square Garden history — after he had been given an extra jump at a lower height. Dave Volz, another American, also cleared 5.8 metres but Olson was declared the winner because he made it on his first attempt.

But Volz, who cleared 5.8 metres on his third try, will get credit for the Garden and meet records because remeasurements placed Olson's jump at 5.79 metres and Volz at 5.8 metres when Olson sailed over the bar, he jiggled it slightly downward. Volz flew over the bar cleanly.

The two then had the bar raised to a world indoor best of 5.94 metres, but each missed badly. Volz suffered a leg cramp on his second attempt and quit, and the tired Olson failed on three tries.

Bubka, whose outdoor record is 6 metres and who also has cleared 5.95 metres outdoors and 5.92 metres indoors, took four jumps — he also was given an additional jump — and missed them all.

The furor was triggered when Olson and Joe Dial, the American outdoor record holder at 5.85 metres, who has vaulted 5.91 metres indoors, were given an extra jump each. They had complained that they had been bothered by a photographer while attempting 5.61 metres. Bubka's older brother, Vasily, was refused another jump after complaining about the same problem.

Dial, competing with borrowed poles when his own didn't arrive, also failed to clear a height, missing four times at 5.61 metres.

When Vasily Bubka was refused the extra jump, Sergei threatened to quit the competition. But officials mollified Sergei by allowing him an extra attempt.

Ljudmila Potanich, the interpreter for the five-member Soviet contingent competing in the Millrose Games, talked Sergei into continuing, even though meet officials refused to grant Vasily another try.

When Olson and Dial were

awarded an extra jump, that exacerbated the situation.

"The American sportsmen received additional attempts and that was against international rules," Sergei said through the interpreter. "I don't find the reasons that the officials gave for these additional runs very convincing. The reasons given by the referees sounded more like subterfuge than reasons."

"My impressions of the competition leave much to be desired," Sergei added. "I never expected the situation to be like this... very unpleasant."

"No matter what country in which a competition takes place, the rules are the same. They can't be broken."

Earlier, Marcus O'Sullivan, unbeaten this season, handed fellow Irishman Eamonn Coghlan his first defeat in seven Wanamaker Mile races.

O'Sullivan, the former Villanova standout who is having the finest season of his career, held off Coghlan's bid for victory with a strong stretch run to win in 3 minutes, 56.05 seconds.

Coghlan, the winner in 1977, 1979-81, 1983 and 1985 — he did not compete in 1982 and 1984 because of injuries — finished second in 3:56.34.

The loss prevented Coghlan from gaining an unprecedented seventh triumph in the Wanamaker Mile. He shares the record of six with Glenn Cunningham, the winner in 1933-35 and 1937-39. Cunningham finished third in 1936 and second in 1940, his final race.

Friday night, Mark Fricker set a fast early pace and held the lead for the first nine laps of the 11-lap race.

Then O'Sullivan, who had ended Coghlan's 15-race indoor mile winning streak last month, kicked past Fricker with two laps left. And O'Sullivan held the advantage for his fourth victory of the year.

The loss was the fourth straight — three at one mile and the other at two miles — for the 33-year-old Coghlan, who has been bothered by an intestinal virus this season.

Another Irishman, Ray Flynn finished third in 3:58.10.

Three other runners also broke four minutes, with Abdi Bile of Somalia fourth in 3:58.16, followed by American record holder Steve Scott at 3:59.13 and Jim Spivey at 3:59.79.

Sydney Maree, the American

outdoor record holder at 1,500 metres, 2,000 metres and 5,000 metres, was last in the field of eight. He has been slowed by a hamstring injury and a calf problem this season.

Earlier, Canada's Ben Johnson matched the second-fastest time ever in the men's 60-yard dash and Gwen Torrance scored a stunning upset over Evelyn Ashford in the women's 60.

Johnson, unbeaten on the indoor track and field Grand Prix circuit this season, streaked to victory in 6.04 seconds. The time matched the Garden record set by quadruple Olympic champion Carl Lewis of the United States in 1983 and was only two-hundredths of a second off the world indoor best of 6.02 established by Lewis two years ago at Dallas.

In posting his fifth triumph of the Grand Prix season, Johnson, the 1985 World Cup 100-metre champion and Olympic 100-metre bronze medalist, beat a standout field.

Sam Graddy of the United States, the Olympic silver medalist in the 100, finished second in 6.08, with compatriot Lee McRae third in 6.10 and compatriot Emmitt King fourth in 6.11.

Only Lewis and Stanley Floyd of the United States, who has run 6.04 twice, have run the 60 as fast or faster than Johnson.

In the women's 60, Torrance set a collegiate record of 6.57 in handing Ashford her first defeat in two starts this season.

The impressive victory also made Torrance the third-fastest performer indoors, behind Ashford, owner of the world indoor best at 6.54, and Alice Brown, who has run 6.56.

This time, Ashford, the 1984 Olympic 100-metre gold medalist, wound up second in 6.65, just ahead of Olympic bronze medalist Merlene Ottey-Page of Jamaica (6.69).

There also were upsets in the men's and women's 60-yard high hurdles.

In the men's race, Canadian champion Mark McKoy became the no. 3 performer in indoor history, winning in 6.93 and beating Greg Foster.

Foster, the Olympic silver medalist and 1983 world champion, was slow out of the blocks after false-starting once and never could seriously challenge McKoy, the British Commonwealth Games champion.

## Bird's last-second heroics save Celtics

NEW YORK (AP) — The Portland Trail Blazers learned that there is no one better than Larry Bird when there's a game on the line and the clock is winding down.

Bird sent Friday night's Boston-Portland game into overtime with a 15-foot jumper with six seconds left in regulation, then hit a 10-footer with three seconds remaining in overtime to give the Celtics a 120-119 NBA victory.

The two-time Most Valuable Player finished with 47 points, 14 rebounds and 11 assists.

"I got fouled three times and I

finally hit the shot," Bird said of his final shot. "That was an excellent basketball game to watch and we're very happy to get out of here with a win."

"Not very much about him surprises me," Boston Coach K.C. Jones said. "Tonight, though, I saw more left-hand shots go down for him than I think I've ever seen. It was Larry Bird at his best."

Portland battled Boston, winners of 15 of its last 16 games, for 53 minutes. The game had 22 ties and 17 lead changes, including four lead changes in the final minute.

Jerome Kersey gave Portland, losers of five straight, a 119-118 lead with a spinning 5-foot bank shot with 17 seconds left in overtime. After a timeout, the Celtics worked the ball to Bird, who drove the center of the key and sank the winning jumper.

Kersey's driving lay-up at the buzzer rolled around the rim and fell out.

Kiki Vandeweghe, who scored a season-high 38 points for Portland, had missed a 10-foot bank

shot at the buzzer to force the overtime after Bird tied it at the end of regulation.

The Celtics led by as many as eight points in the third quarter, but the Blazers rallied behind the play of Vandeweghe, Steve Colter and Clyde Drexler.

Dennis Johnson added 29 points and Robert Parish 20 for the Celtics. Kersey, starting his first NBA game, scored 21, while Drexler added 20 for the Blazers.

In other NBA games, it was Detroit 119, Dallas 110; Indiana 104, Chicago 88; Phoenix 112, Denver 95; and Los Angeles Lakers 141, Hawks 117.

Los Angeles outscored Atlanta 40-22 in the third period to break open a close game.

Kareem Abdul Jabbar scored 25 points, Earvin "Magic" Johnson added 18 points and 16 assists and James Worthy had 20 points for Los Angeles. Atlanta's Dominique Wilkins led all scorers with 29 points.

## Becker falls victim to lanky Czech

BOCA RATON, Florida (R) — Milan Streber of Czechoslovakia, in a major upset, defeated fourth-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany Friday in a third round match of the \$1.8 million International Players Tennis Tournament.

Two women's third round matches also were played Friday night. American Anna Ivan eliminated fifth-seeded Zsuzsanna Gajdosik 6-4, 6-4. 7-6 (7-5) and seventh-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia beat Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 7-5.

Using a slashing service, the six-foot eight-inch (2.03 metres) Streber, playing tour tennis with little success for only three years, since he was 19, beat the 1985 Wimbledon champion 7-6 (7-4),

6-3. "I expected good experience. I had nothing to lose," said the hard-hitting Streber after he broke Becker's service in the sixth game of the second set and then gave up only one point on his last two service games.

"He has a very, very fast service. Maybe his service is the fastest I ever played against," said Becker, the world's number 5 player. "I had a bad start and I had my chances but he's difficult to play against. His movement is so fast you can't see where the ball is going."

Earlier, West German teenager Steffi Graf, the second seed, and Yannick Noah of France, the men's sixth seed, won third round matches.

Graf, 16, squeaked past tall, hard-hitting Sara Gomer of Britain 6-0, 4-6, 6-4 while Noah swept aside American Tim Wilkison 6-2, 6-4.

"It was a tough match for me," said Graf, who is ranked fourth in the world. "Her serve was unbelievable. She served very well," she said of Gomer, number 77 in the world.

"I feel healthy. I hit the ball pretty well," said Noah, the seventh ranked men's player who is still remembered for winning the French Open in 1983.

"I think I can play well now. Everybody says I can and I feel I can," added Noah, who said he was getting more comfortable on hard courts.



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**Cinema Philadelphia**

Tel: 634144 - 634149

**THE LAST DRAGON (Colour)**

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

**Cinema RAGHADAN**

Tel: 622198

**AMITABH BACHAN THE REVENGER (Colour)**

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## Third World dramatically boosts arms production

STOCKHOLM (R) — Third World countries have dramatically increased their arms exports since the early 1970s and are increasingly selling weapons to the industrialized world, according to a study published Friday.

A book entitled "Arms Production in the Third World", the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Inc., has published in its latest issue.

But the increase still showed, even if these two countries were excluded, the list of Third World nations producing major weapons was still growing.

In Brazil, the largest Third World exporter, the arms industry is so advanced that Brazilian weapons may soon go into production under license in the United States, in a reversal of the traditional relationship.

Mr. Thomas Ohlson, co-editor of the book with Mr. Michael Brzoska, told Reuters that U.S. companies were involved in advanced negotiations to build an armored car developed by a Brazilian firm.

He added: "This cooperation may eventually extend to the joint development of a new tank for the 1990s."

Mr. Ohlson said two U.S. companies were seeking a license to build a training aircraft, which a Brazilian manufacturer had already sold to Britain and Canada.

"Not so many years ago, such technology transfers would have been inconceivable," he added.

SIPRI, an independent body financed by the Swedish par-

liament, operates what it describes as the world's only public database on the international arms trade.

The study valued total Third World production of major weapons between 1950 and 1984 at \$12.7 billion, with rapid growth in the 1970s.

Since 1980, the largest eight producers — Israel, India, Brazil, Taiwan, Argentina, South Africa, South Korea and North Korea — accounted for over 90 per cent of Third World production of major weapons.

All types of conventional weapons, from pistol ammunition and ships to jets and guided missiles, were being produced although the more sophisticated technology was generally acquired under license from industrialized countries.

"It's still mainly mid-level technology," Mr. Ohlson said.

SIPRI put total exports of major weapons from the Third World between 1950 and 1984 at \$1.57 billion, with a major surge between 1980 and 1984.

Brazil and Israel together accounted for more than 75 per cent of total exports, followed by South Korea, South Africa, Indonesia, Singapore, Egypt and Argentina.

"Support emerges for the proposition that while arms production is primarily justified for political reasons — such as self-sufficiency — arms exports eventually become an economic necessity," Mr. Ohlson and Mr. Brzoska said.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Feb. 8, '86 and ending Wednesday Feb. 12, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Par value

### Banks & financial institutions

Jordan Islamic Bank	1724	3979	2.350	2.310	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	8120	19484	2.430	2.390	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	4302	6343	1.500	1.510	1.000
Housing Bank	1280	1958	1.550	1.520	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	3197	6979	2.200	2.220	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	850	1326	1.570	1.560	1.000
Petra Bank	12058	34345	2.860	2.840	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	1717	37985	23.000	22.250	5.000
Bank of Jordan	3055	53787	17.500	17.950	5.000
Arab Bank	1320	202176	151.000	154.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	13530	34709	2.590	2.550	1.000
Jordan Finance House	27650	23679	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	21869	22976	1.060	1.040	1.000
Islamic Investment House	2710	2643	0.990	0.980	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	14721	10347	1.200	1.200	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation	42718	17488	0.920	0.910	1.000
National Financial Investments	44950	53930	1.200	1.200	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	48601	37247	0.740	0.740	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	50166	33556	0.640	0.680	1.000
Real Estate Financial	100	2300	20.000	23.000	1.000

### Insurance

Arab Union International	822	814	0.990	0.990	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	1800	5053	2.860	2.800	1.000
REFCO Insurance	7212	4125	0.980	1.040	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1762	2202	1.800	1.270	1.000
Jordan Insurance	956	10818	11.400	11.320	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	2175	4817	2.100	2.250	1.000
Al Arab Insurance & Reinsurance	18400	15998	0.860	0.870	1.000
Universal Insurance	250	213	0.800	0.850	1.000
Jordan Eagle	855	21375	24.000	25.000	10.000
Jordan Gulf	2162	1977	0.880	0.930	1.000

### Services & Industries

Jordan Electric Power	13569	20173	1.490	1.480	1.000
National Shipping Lines	16425	12563	0.760	0.760	1.000
Jordan Dairy	2878	3401	1.190	1.180	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	8526	25774	3.000	3.040	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	57355	44254	0.760	0.770	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	3771	9774	2.570	2.590	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	7245	18100	2.500	2.500	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	36528	11710	0.310	0.320	1.000
National Industries	1070	835	0.800	0.780	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries	1200	1464	1.180	1.220	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	4140	16780	4.000	4.050	1.000
Alladin Industries	42050	31070	0.730	0.740	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	6296	3447	0.550	0.510	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes	216	2911	13.000	13.500	5.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	179856	164539	0.900	0.920	1.000
Arab International Hotels	77117	35062	0.420	0.450	1.000
Management and Consultation	200	48	0.470	0.490	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	2800	10476	3.650	3.700	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	4900	4736	0.980	0.960	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	14700	17836	1.200	1.230	1.000
Chemical Industries	3500	3533	1.000	1.010	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	700	481	0.680	0.690	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development & Investment	27310	40877	1.500	1.500	1.000
National Steel Industries	6000	7027	1.180	1.170	1.000
Jordan Tanning	1395	2565	1.810	1.850	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	26196	19510	0.750	0.750	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	58184	54546	1.000	0.960	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	11150	6624	0.630	0.590	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	25100	7786	0.290	0.310	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	19293	5735	0.790	0.800	1.000
Arab Development & Investment	6200	4890	0.720	0.700	1.000
Rafia Plastic Bags	16000	16800	1.050	1.050	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	7811	32267	6.670	6.680	5.000
Jordan Breweries	400	1300	3.300	3.300	1.000
Industrial, Commercial & Agricultural (Intaj)	4198	7726	1.830	1.850	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	201	1118	5.600	5.560	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	450	446	0.920	1.000	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Publishing & Distribution	1026	749	0.740	0.730	1.000
Grand total	1036888	1343534			

## Debt fears mount as Mexico cuts oil price by \$5

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's decision Friday to cut oil prices by nearly \$5 has thrown its precarious economy into sharp relief and intensified the need for a quick solution to its debt problems.

Bankers in Mexico now feel that unless creditor banks can come to an agreement with Mexico they will be forced to accept emergency measures.

Phrases like "agreed default" and "involuntary concerned lending" are frequently heard as the oil market, on which Mexico depends heavily, continues to slump.

Diplomats said some U.S. customers had been preparing effectively to cancel their contracts with Mexico unless a cut was made.

The diplomats said January exports had fallen to about 1.25 million barrels a day (b/d) from the usual 1.5 million and earlier last week they were predicting February sales abroad would fall as low as one million b/d.

The new prices would earn Mexico just \$8 billion this year against nearly \$13.3 billion in 1985.

"To lose nearly half your oil income when you owe some \$10 billion this year in interest alone is very serious," said one European banker.

Mexico, a non-member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the world's fourth-highest crude exporter, has seen the weighted average price of its oil fall by around \$8.5 a barrel in the last six weeks to around \$15 this month.

The situation is grave because Mexico relies on oil for as much as 75 per cent of the export income which it uses to pay interest on its \$97 billion debt.

Despite speculation to the contrary, officials here say Mexico has not yet made any concrete proposals to its creditors, nor has it begun talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a new austerity programme for 1986.

Both the central bank and the finance ministry have sharply denied money market rumours of an impending moratorium like that of 1982 when falling oil prices helped force Mexico to halt interest payments and spark the Latin American debt bomb.

Reports in the United States that Mexico has asked commercial banks for a six per cent ceiling on interest or more loans this year have not been confirmed in Mexico.

But independent economists increasingly feel that with the bulk of 1986 interest payments due in the first half of the year and no agreement likely under normal circumstances until around May, something has to be done fast.

"Unless agreement is reached by about April, Mexico looks like it will simply run out of money," said one banker.

No banker in Mexico has suggested an outright moratorium is likely or even possible.

Some find reason for optimism in the country's basic wealth, its huge oil reserves and the better medium-term prospects for oil.

But none sees any easy way out. "Mexico's creditors are going to have to swallow some very bitter medicine soon," said one U.S. banker.

Meanwhile, U.S. industry sources said Friday that Venezuela will no longer set official prices for its oil and instead will negotiate prices with individual oil companies.

The step would make Venezuela the first OPEC member to drop official prices, but the country has charged that other OPEC members secretly follow a similar policy.

Sources close to Venezuela's state-owned oil company PDVSA denied that the policy change was the first step toward pulling out of OPEC.

The effect of the policy change could be a further drop in oil prices of \$4 to \$5 a barrel, industry sources estimate.

Benchmark oil grades are currently quoted at around \$16 a barrel.

Venezuela's decision was likened to changes made last year by Norway's state-owned Statoil, which has ceased to set official prices.

Venezuela is attempting to get out from under a huge \$34 billion foreign debt, and oil accounts for 95 per cent of its export earnings.

Banking sources said that Venezuela last week requested a delay in payment of \$923 million due as part of a debt rescheduling package.

Traders threaten default

On the spot market, crude oil faces turmoil as several trading companies have threatened default to avoid huge losses suffered during the recent dive in world prices, traders and brokers said in London Friday.

While only a handful of firms are involved at the moment, the knock-on effect could hit almost every trader involved in the highly speculative market for Britain's North Sea Brent grade, they told Reuters.

"The situation is very grave," said one trader.

Several firms had warned clients they could not meet obligations on sales or purchases of Brent, struck some time ago when prices had been anything up to twice present levels.

The present problems arise from huge lines of deals, known as "daisy chains."

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll-Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until evening make sure that you do not force issues or take up practical matters, for they could turn out to be disappointing. Watch out for unexpected expenses.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Forget property and financial affairs today, and be more concerned with finding greater peace of mind.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure that your motives are good in going after your aims today, and keep out of trouble.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can accomplish very little today if you keep piling up little worries in your mind, so let go of them.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Although you may act in a positive way to gain your aims, stumbling blocks may get into the path of your progress.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good day to handle any important civic matters, so await a better time for such. A bigwig may not be as helpful as you'd like.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Adding to present interests is not wise today, but make present ones work more efficiently for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Your hunches may not be so good today, so use only your good mature judgment and come to right decisions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't go out in public today since others are apt to be in a testy mood today, due to the planets.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't let household tasks bore you now, so read a good book. Put more music into your life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be content with less expensive fun and really enjoy whatever is wholesome. Don't buy something that is too expensive.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Forget all your worries and take it easy today and avoid sickness of some sort, especially the nervous kind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't permit others to upset you who are the unfeeling kind, and avoid them. Make sure that those you do see are charming.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have a strong willpower and will want the own way, which is fine, provided it is not misguided, so give spiritual training early in life so that this fine trait will be used for good. There is much ability at business here, but also a desire to help others who are downtrodden.

## THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

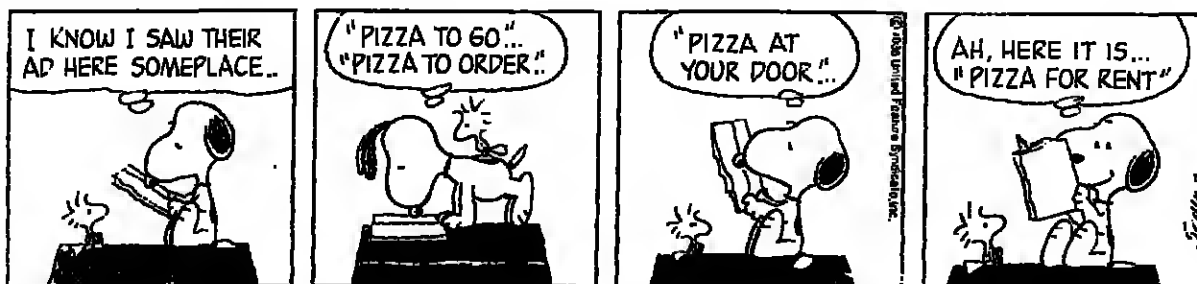
ACROSS

- 1 Powder trace
- 5 Nautical term
- 9 Slightly open
- 13 Sandstone tree
- 14 Prettily
- 15 Poetic nature
- 16 Hannibal and
- 17 Vicksburg
- 18 Hannibal
- 19 — of the
- 20 John Gilbert's
- 22 Arab bigwig
- 23 Language father
- 24 Size of paper
- 25 Come
- 26 Youngster
- 27 Artist Rivers
- 28 Enthusiasm
- 29 Altus, after
- 30 Cajun
- 31 Six sense
- 32 Two-year-old
- 33 Elapsed
- 34 Habitual
- 35 Fustian
- 36 Moves
- 37 Turbidity
- 38 Gritty
- 39 Irritation
- 40 Ways, abbr.
- 41 Up to now
- 42 Hatched
- 43 Unbusiness
- 44 Checkered
- 45 Washcloth
- 46 Captain
- 47 Calves and
- 48 Mammals
- 49 Shovel
- 50 Hawaiian
- 51 Spoke
- 52 Senses
- 53 Cat procedure
- 54 Down
- 55 Dover for
- 56 Seal
- 57 Seal appendage
- 58 Seal rock
- 59 Kestrel
- 60 Connotation

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. ALICE  
2. PLEASANT  
3. FODDER  
4. CONSIDER  
5. FROM BROODING  
6. LENDED  
7. GARNET  
8. RADIATION  
9. BIG, bad —  
10. BROWN  
11. TELESCOPE  
12. APPARATUS  
13. APARTMENTS  
14. MADE OF A  
15. HARD WOOD  
16. MISSOURI  
17. FEEDER  
18. DROP IN  
19. VACANT  
20. JANUARY 31  
21. DOUGH MAN  
22. — two evils  
23. ENJOY  
24. CERTIFY  
25. SLICING  
26. SLEW  
27. ALPHABET RUN  
28. SWISS CHEESE  
29. JOINT  
30. KIND OF CLUB  
31. AGES AND AGES  
32. MANUSCRIPT  
33. SLIM  
34. COMPLETE  
35. PHOTO  
36. BLOWUP

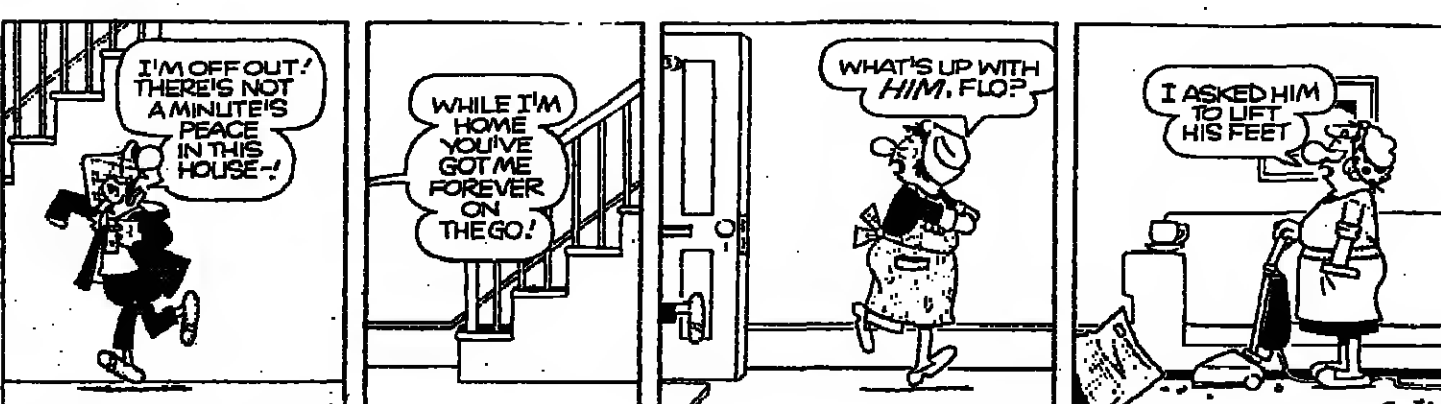
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF, By Harris



"I'd like to order a pizza with green peppers on my half and a Richard Simmons book on the other half."

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALGIE

RANGL

NITMAR

CORNBO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CREEL EXUDE MARKUP BURLAP

Answer: A bird he should have thought of before he was knocked out—DUCK



# S. African forces report killing 37 SWAPO guerrillas

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Agencies) — South African soldiers shot dead 37 black nationalist guerrillas in a battle near South-West Africa's border with Angola, the military said.

The South-West Africa Territory Force said in the capital, Windhoek, that the fighting Friday brought to 85 the number of guerrillas killed in skirmishes this year. A total of 599 insurgents were slain last year, the force said.

Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) have fought since 1966 to end South African rule over the territory, usually called Namibia. South Africa took control of the former German colony during World War I and has refused United Nations resolutions to grant Namibia independence.

The territory force statement, Friday night, did not specify where the fighting in the northeast Owanbo region occurred. It said there were no South African casualties.

The statement said the latest fighting indicated SWAPO had belatedly launched its rainy-season infiltration, which usually

begins in December or January each year, from bases in neighbouring Angola.

South Africa has said it will grant independence to Namibia if Angola sends home an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops based there, a demand supported by the United States. Angola says the Cubans are needed to defend against South African aggression, including numerous incursions into the region.

South Africa says the raids are to pursue SWAPO guerrillas, but Angola says the white-led South African government is aiding Angolan guerrillas led by Jonas Savimbi, who operate from a base in south eastern Angola.

Meanwhile in Geneva South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha has told the 12-nation European Community (EC) that his white-minority government's policy of apartheid "is dying and will disappear."

Mr. Botha arrived unannounced in Switzerland this week and told reporters Friday his mission was to convince the West that reforms in South Africa spelled the end for the long-standing policy of strict racial separation.

"I agree that there is suspicion we will not implement what we implied. My task today was to endeavour to convey... to European governments that we have the will and the intention to implement what was announced and to go beyond it," he said.

Mr. Botha said reforms announced on Jan. 31 signalled the acceptance by the government of power sharing with all groups in the black majority. He was speaking after Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek, current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers.

Mr. Botha met Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert earlier in the week.

He also agreed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to permit a team to visit South Africa for the first time. It

will assess the situation of exiled Mozambicans.

Mr. Van Den Broek reacted coolly to Mr. Botha's explanations: "Implementation of what has been announced is what really counts," Mr. Van Den Broek said.

Confidence building measures were essential to further the peaceful process in South Africa, particularly the release of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, he added.

But Mr. Botha said long-standing conditions must be met to obtain the release of Mr. Mandela, the 68-year-old leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Mr. Botha restated previous conditions for Mr. Mandela's freedom after 24 years in prison: Either renunciation by Mr. Mandela of violence as a means of attaining political objectives or the release of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, who is in internal exile in the closed city of Gorky, and South African army Capt. Wynand Du Toit, captured on a mission in Angola.

## Rioting spreads to Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AP) — One person was wounded by police gunfire Saturday as Muslim rioting over the reopening of a Hindu shrine spread to Kashmir, the United News of India reported.

A curfew, meanwhile, remained in force in the walled city of old Delhi, where Muslim mobs went on a rampage Friday. One Muslim youth was killed when police opened fire to disperse rioters.

One person was wounded Saturday by police gunfire in Srinagar, Kashmir's capital, where many shopkeepers shuttered their stores in response to Muslim demands, UNI reported.

Police opened fire after tear gas failed to scatter the rampaging mobs, the agency said.

In New Delhi, Police Vice-Commissioner Rajendra Mohan said more than 100 people had been arrested under preventive detention laws or on charges of rioting.

Mobs smashed buses, cars and shops Friday and one person was shot dead by police in Delhi. Nearly 100 people were injured in the violence in Delhi and several towns in Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state.

"The situation is fully under control," Mohan said Saturday. "There has been no incident of violence today."

The mob in Delhi formed after Friday prayers at the 17th-century Jama Masjid, India's largest mosque.

Muslim organisations had called for protests against the opening of the shrine at Ayodhya. The site is said to be the birth place of Hindu Lord Rama, but Muslims contend it is a mosque.

The shrine had been closed for three decades. A district court on Feb. 1 ordered it opened to Hindu pilgrims.

Muslims also blocked traffic in Calcutta, the nation's largest city, FTI said.

Meanwhile opposition parties have called for nationwide demonstrations to protest recent increases in prices of goods such as rice, bread and cooking fuel.

George Fernandes, general secretary of the Janata or People's Party, told reporters Friday that the demonstrations next Thursday, opening day of the new session of parliament, would call for the withdrawal of all recent price hikes.

The increases triggered a national furor, prompting the government to cut them back slightly.

Mr. Fernandes said a nationwide general strike also was planned. The date will be decided in consultation with national labour federations, and the strike should be before the Feb. 28 presentation of the annual budget.

## NATO chief warns against 'zero option'

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO supreme allied commander Gen. Bernard Rogers has warned against a complete elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, which President Reagan is reported to be ready to offer.

Gen. Rogers told a closed meeting of NATO parliamentarians such a move would leave Western Europe prone to coercion from superior Soviet shorter-range missiles, conventional forces and chemical weapons, participants said.

Mr. Rogers has told the allies he is willing to accept Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a mutual ban on Euro-missiles if the Soviet Union halves its SS-20 rockets in Asia and drops demands to freeze French and British arsenals.

British member Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith told reporters that both Gen. Rogers and NATO Secretary General Lord Carington had warned the North Atlantic assembly military committee that "zero-zero" nuclear arms does not get us out of the wood."

West German deputy Peter Corterier said the debate on the military rationale for sitting cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe had been revived by the prospect of a new U.S. offer to remove them at the Geneva arms talks.

Participants quoted Gen. Rogers as saying their withdrawal would leave NATO without a credible deterrent between its inadequate conventional forces and U.S. strategic nuclear weapons — precisely the situation which led to NATO's 1979 deployment decision.

He said Mr. Reagan's original 1982 proposal of a worldwide ban on medium-range missiles, while politically understandable, had given him "military gas pains" (indigestion). The same applied to this latest proposed "zero option."

Participants said Gen. Rogers clashed with West German Social Democrat member Norbert Gansel, who had said the general's arguments convinced him that the

NATO deployment decision had been "a military conspiracy" all along.

Gen. Rogers retorted that it was European political leaders, notably the then-West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who had called for the missiles.

Mr. Corterier said there was also concern that any Euro-missile deal should include restraints on Soviet shorter-range SS-21, 22 and 23 missiles in Eastern Europe and should be linked to progress in East-West talks on troop cuts in Central Europe.

Mr. Johnson-Smith added: "As we make progress on nuclear weapons, the issue of chemical weapons assumes more and more importance."

Meanwhile the United States and the Soviet Union held a full negotiating session in Geneva Friday grouping the teams that usually meet separately on long-range nuclear missiles, medium-range missiles and space arms, a U.S. spokesman said.

Spokesman Terry Shroeder told Reuters: "The rounds are normally characterised by three such joint plenary sessions, one at the beginning, one in the middle and one at the end. So there was nothing unusual about today's meeting."

Each of the three negotiating groups meets once a week but in the past a full negotiating session with all groups present has been called for the introduction of new proposals.

Shroeder said the session lasted one hour and 10 minutes at the U.S. Arms Control Agency Building. It was the first such full meeting since the fourth round of talks opened on Jan. 16.

Attention has been focused on medium-range missiles as the area where progress is most likely. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed at their November summit to work towards such an interim agreement.

The Soviets have said agreement on medium-range missiles is no longer linked to U.S. abandonment of its multi-billion dollar Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

## U.S. halts production of Tylenol, probe continues

NEW YORK (R) — Johnson and Johnson, makers of the pain-killer Tylenol, have halted its production after a district attorney said that cyanide which has already killed one woman might have been put in the capsules at the factory.

The company also suspended sales of the popular capsules Friday and asked retailers to remove them from their shelves across the country.

Calling the poisoning "an act of terrorism pure and simple," Johnson and Johnson offered a \$100,000 reward for the capture of those responsible.

Two bottles, each containing five poisoned capsules, were found in New York's suburban Westchester County and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) said each capsule contained 90 per cent cyanide.

John Norris, the deputy FDA commissioner, said the finding meant there was "a high probability the two amounts of cyanide came from the same source."

It was possible "that the same person or persons who put the drug in the first bottle put it in the

second," he said.

Carl Vergari, the prosecutor in Westchester, said the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) told him the capsules may have been poisoned at the plant.

"We are proceeding on several theories and the one I am leaning to... is that the cyanide was introduced at the manufacturing level," he said.

But Johnson and Johnson, whose share price dropped by four per cent on the New York Stock Exchange Friday, insisted the tampering occurred after the drug left the factory.

FDA Commissioner Frank Young said: "The most plausible explanation is tampering at the local level. There is still no evidence to indicate that the tainting is anything but a local matter."

The cyanide was found after Diane Elstroth, a 23-year-old stenographer, died on Feb. 8 after taking two capsules from one of the bottles.

The discoveries revived fears that followed the 1982 deaths of five people who bought Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide at a Chicago supermarket.

## Children drink turtle blood to cure bronchitis

BEIRUT (R) — Twenty bronchitis sufferers sought a cure doctors had been unable to provide by drinking the fresh blood of a turtle they slaughtered in Beirut Saturday.

"Our grandfathers told us half a cup of turtle blood could cure chronic bronchitis, especially among children," said fisherman Abdul Wahab Saoud, who netted the 50 kilo reptile by accident three days ago. Parents had to bribe 12 children among them with chocolate to drink the blood, scooped in small coffee cups from the turtle's corpse after its throat was slit. "It's disgusting, I hate it," spluttered 13-year-old Rama, screwing up her face in revulsion. A doctor said drinking the blood was "probably harmless."

## Woman wins lottery for a second time

TRENTON, New Jersey (R) — A New Jersey woman has won the top prize in the state lottery a second time, defying odds of about 17,300,000,000 to 1. Evelyn Marie Adams, a 32-year-old supermarket manager, won \$1.5 million just five months after winning \$3.9 million. "I never expected to win twice," she said. "Now I might stop playing the lottery and give someone else a chance." She shares the latest prize with her fiancée, Herman Basore, 45. State officials said the odds against an individual winning a multimillion-dollar lottery jackpot twice were about 17,300 billion to 1.

## Church suspends 2 lesbian deaconesses

TORONTO (R) — Canada's Anglican Church has suspended two deaconesses, one of them pregnant, after they declared their lesbian relationship and desire to raise a child. Archbishop Lewis Gamsworthy of Toronto, who imposed the suspensions, told reporters the publicity surrounding the case had scandalised the church. Canada's Anglican Church allows ordained ministers to be homosexual provided they abstain from sex, but it refuses to sanction homosexual unions or marriages. The 900,000-member church is Canada's third largest, and is independent of the Church of England. The archbishop's action came after revelations by Rev. Joyce Barnett at a recent Toronto church service that she had become pregnant by means of artificial insemination and that she and fellow deaconess Alison Kemper lived together and looked forward to raising the child.

## Man sets himself on fire in front of White House

WASHINGTON (R) — An unidentified man set himself on fire in front of the White House during a snowstorm, U.S. Park Police said. The man, who is presumed to be in his middle 30s, was rushed to the multi-trauma unit of the Washington Hospital Centre with severe burns, police said. President Reagan was in Santa Barbara, California, at the time a White House spokesman said. The man had apparently doused himself with fuel in front of the north side of the White House at about 10 p.m. est (0300 GMT) before lighting a match to himself, the spokesman said.

## Soviets do extra day's unpaid work

MOSCOW (R) — Millions of Soviet workers did an extra day's unpaid work Saturday, in their factories or on the streets, in honour of this month's Communist Party congress. People of all ages, office workers, students and even some pensioners, could be seen hacking away at road pavements or cleaning road signs in Moscow's morning sunshine. Factories and plants of all types also stayed open for the "subbotnik," a word derived from the Russian for Saturday.

Very shortly...  
You have an appointment...  
With...  
**MOZART**

## Reagan urged to halt U.S. aid to Philippines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has urged President Ronald Reagan to suspend U.S. aid to the Philippines because of "gross manipulation and blatant disregard for democratic principles" by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Chairman Dante Fascell told Mr. Reagan in a letter the U.S. president may have encouraged the alleged manipulation through statements indicating the blame for election fraud may lie not only with Marcos and his government but with supporters of his opponent, Corason Aquino.

"I urge you to consider immediate suspension of all military and economic assistance to the Philippines pending a full executive branch review of U.S. policy," said Mr. Fascell, whose committee writes the annual foreign aid authorization bill.

Echoing a growing number of congressional leaders, Mr. Fascell told Mr. Reagan: "It is now obvious the election involved blatant manipulation and gross disregard for democratic principles. President Marcos, as head of the government and the candidate of his party, shoulders the direct responsibility for these failures."

Referring to important U.S. naval and military facilities in the Philippines, Mr. Fascell said it is obvious U.S. security interests in the country are vital and cannot be disregarded.

"But the implications of this clearly tainted election for future U.S.-Philippine relations are enormous," Mr. Fascell said. "An aid suspension is a prudent and necessary step in light of the inevitable damage the United States will suffer if it fails to distance itself from a regime that has obviously decided to stay in power regardless of the consequences of thwarting the democratic process and the will of the people."

Congress approved \$154 million in aid to the Philippines for the fiscal year that ends next Sept. 30. It is not clear how much of the total has been spent. However, an

aid cutoff would likely have a strong symbolic impact in addition to any economic consequences, according to House staff members who asked not to be identified by name.

In a nationally televised news conference Tuesday evening, Mr. Reagan addressed reports of violence and fraud in the elections but official U.S. delegation Mr. Reagan sent to the Philippines to monitor the election said it was clear most of the abuse was committed by the Marcos government, which controlled the election machinery.

Mr. Fascell told the president he believes it is "urgent that the United States determine a firm and consistent policy toward the Philippines and stop sending conflicting signals that only aggravate an already serious situation."

"In fact, your recent comments may have only had the effect of encouraging President Marcos to continue his manipulative efforts," Mr. Fascell told Mr. Reagan.

In San Francisco, Senate Republican leader Robert Dole said Friday he wants the Defence Department to report to Congress by the end of this year on nations other than the Philippines that could host U.S. military bases in the Pacific East.

Sen. Dole also said he planned to introduce legislation next week regarding the possible relocation of two U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

"I think there are some possibilities" for other locations, Sen. Dole said. He refused to be specific, however, and admitted "we might not find any" nations willing to host the bases.

Earlier Friday, Representative Richard Gephardt, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, said clear signs of fraud in the Philippine election endanger not only U.S. aid but the continued presence of U.S. military bases in that Pacific nation.

"Our national interest would not be served by propping up a dictatorial regime," Mr. Gephardt said.

## S.Korean dissidents defy ban, clash with police

SEOUL (R) — South Korean dissident leader Kim Young-Sam and his supporters Saturday clashed with police for the third consecutive day in defiance of a government ban on a campaign seeking constitutional changes.

Witnesses said dozens of dissidents struggled with 200 plainclothes police on a Seoul street as the police stopped Mr. Kim from entering a coffee shop where he was due to discuss the campaign with opposition members.

Mr. Kim has been forcibly taken home by police over the past two days and was placed under house arrest for several hours Friday. But he was allowed to go to his office in the building of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKP) Saturday.

Kim Dae-Jung, the country's other dissident leader, remained totally isolated, with 1,00 riot police surrounding his house. They have been there since Wednesday when he and Kim Young-Sam, along with 200 other opposition figures, signed a petition calling for changes in the electoral system.

The government has threatened to return Kim Dae-Jung to jail if he continues anti-government activities. Police Saturday sent to prosecutors the case of 189 students

who have been charged with illegal assembly for vowing to help collect 10 million signatures for the petition.

The document calls on the government to allow direct presidential elections instead of the current 5,000-member electoral college.

Fourteen more students have been arrested for planning to collect signatures on the street later this month, a police spokesman said.

More than 1,500 policemen raided universities throughout the country Friday night and seized thousands of petrol bombs, iron bars, anti-government leaflets and placards, and printing machines.

Some of the placards read "recall the constitution" and "long live democracy," police said, adding that the raids were to block students from joining the petition campaign when they return to campuses from vacation next month.

State prosecutors have warned that those taking part in the petition campaign could face a maximum seven years in jail. But Kim Young-Sam told Reuters Saturday the opposition drive had begun in many parts of the country.

## Committee to review U.N. priorities

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Ford Foundation is paying \$390,000 for a private committee of U.S. and foreign leaders to review the priorities and problems of the United Nations, a spokesman said.

The committee has the blessing of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who issued a statement saying it will be complementary to an 18-member inter-governmental group created by the General Assembly to review U.N. management and efficiency.

Peter Fromuth of the U.N. Association of the United States said his organization's chairman, former U.S. Defence Secretary Elliot Richardson, will chair the private

review panel.

Among other U.S. members will be former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, former World Bank President Robert McNamara, and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, who sponsored the bill cutting U.S. support for the United Nations unless large contributors are given more say in U.N. spending.

Included among foreign members are T.T.B. Koli, Singapore's envoy to the United States and former ambassador at the United Nations; Professor Sadako Okada of Japan, former minister in Japan's U.N. mission; Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias;

former French U.N. envoy Jacques Leprieux, and Brian Urquhart, British diplomat who recently retired as U.N. undersecretary-general for special political affairs.

Overall the group will consist of nine Americans, five representatives from other developed countries and seven representatives of the developing world," Mr. Fromuth said.

The panel will hold its first meeting in April and is expected to produce a final report in 1987. It will concentrate on whether the United Nations is doing things it should not be doing or not doing things it should be doing, Mr. Fromuth said.

## Challenger booster rocket 'was chosen because it was cheaper'

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A booster rocket without joints or seals was rejected for use with the space shuttle because a multi-segment design was cheaper, the Los Angeles Times reported Saturday.

Possible failure of a joint on the right booster rocket of space shuttle Challenger is suspected as a cause of the explosion that destroyed the orbiter and its crew of seven shortly after liftoff on Jan. 28.

The seamless booster design was proposed by Aerojet General, a California firm that built Titan and Polaris missiles.

Aerojet's design and rocket systems proposed by two other firms were rejected because Morton Thiokol, the Utah firm that built the multi-part solid fuel rocket, "would give the agency the lowest funding requirements," a 1973 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) document says.

Morton Thiokol's boosters are reusable steel rocket casings made up of four segments bolted together at Kennedy Space Centre.

The decision to build the boosters in segments was a serious error, said Werner Kuehner, a former vice president of Aerojet General who headed its solid rocket programme.

"I wouldn't build a rocket the way that one was built," he was

quoted as saying in the Times. "If you put a number of joints in the rocket, every joint is a potential area of concern. You won't find any Defence Department rockets built like that."

Officials at Aerojet General would not comment on the report. Morton Thiokol could not immediately be reached for comment.

Presidential investigators examined Challenger's launch pad and wreckage Friday, looking for evidence to explain a puff of black smoke that indicated trouble as the shuttle lifted off on its fatal flight.

"With the exception of the orbiter, everything is being looked into," said panel chairman William P. Rogers after the commission ended two days of intensive closed-door discussions and inspections of the boosters and launch pad 39B.

As the commission completed its investigation at Kennedy Space Centre, the space agency reported that Challenger was rocked violently as flame apparently burst through the right rocket booster about 11 seconds before it exploded in a fireball.

NASA released a time line, prepared from photographs and data radioed from the shuttle, that shows the plume of black smoke appeared on the right booster's lower segment only 445 of a second after liftoff and was visible for about 12 seconds before dis-

appearing.

Smoke again appears on the side of the booster at 58 seconds. An intense flame then is visible in this area a little more than a second later. The chamber pressure in the rocket fell at that time, causing the left booster to begin tumbling the shuttle slightly off course, according to the time line.

The shuttle's computers tried to compensate for the difference by moving the right wing flap at 62 seconds.

Shortly after that, the computers caused the engine nozzles to swivel, in efforts to compensate. This caused Challenger to move up and down, but NASA spokesman Jim Mizell said the crew may not have felt the motions because of tremendous wind and atmospheric pressure at that point.

Mr. Rogers, a former U.S. secretary of state named to head the panel set up by President Ronald Reagan, said the investigators "collected so much information that we need some time to analyse that information."

"I'm not going to speculate (on the cause)," he said. Commissioner Richard P. Feynman, a Nobel laureate in physics, told a news organisation pool reporter that O-ring seals at the right booster's lower segment appeared to be "the most likely cause," of the explosion.

But he cautioned another cause

might be discovered.

"Every time we think of a possibility, that doesn't mean that's it," Mr. Feynman said. "We write down all the things we can think about and scratch them off one by one until we isolate and conclude that this is it."

Aviation week, a space industry magazine, said it would report in next week's edition that a sensor used 90 minutes before launch found temperatures below safety limits on the right booster. The magazine said NASA engineers are assessing whether the low temperatures might have been caused by cold liquid hydrogen fuel leaking from the external tank.

Meanwhile the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) has agreed to launch three new communications satellites aboard the U.S. space shuttle beginning next year.

INTELSAT Acting Director General Jose Alegret told reporters at a signing ceremony on Feb. 13 that his organisation and NASA were entering into a \$180-million contract for the launch of three state-of-the-art INTELSAT VI satellites. The first two satellites are scheduled to be launched on July 15, 1987 and Feb. 2, 1988, he said, and a third is due for launch in 1991.

The INTELSAT VI series will be the largest and most sophisticated communications satel-

lites ever put into orbit, featuring a capacity of 30,000 two-way telephone circuits and three television channels. Each satellite can provide about eight times the capacity of previous INTELSAT satellites.

"This contract demonstrates INTELSAT's continued commitment to the space shuttle programme and our confidence that the space shuttle will remain a reliable launch vehicle for our satellites in the future," Alegret said during the contract signing ceremony with NASA officials.

The director of NASA's Customer Services Division, Chief Lee, told reporters the contract was the first signed by the space agency with a commercial shuttle customer since the ill-fated mission of the space shuttle Challenger.

"I view signing of the contract as a signal that NASA and the U.S. are moving ahead with the space programme," he said. "There is no question that these are trying times. This was a terrible tragedy... and NASA feels it very deeply. But we must go on. It helps us to know that our customers have confidence in us."

Mr. Lee said that, in the aftermath of the accident that destroyed Challenger, no shuttle customers had canceled payloads scheduled for future shuttle missions.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### CONTROL THE TRUMPS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
 ♠ Q62  
 ♥ 1098742  
 ♦ J85  
 ♣ 7

WEST EAST  
 ♠ K1087 ♠ A9543  
 ♥ QJ3 ♥ AKS  
 ♦ 43 ♦ 1092  
 ♣ KQ108 ♣ 2

SOUTH  
 ♠ Void  
 ♥ 6  
 ♦ AKQ76  
 ♣ AJ96543

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	
2 ♠	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
4 NT	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

vanish and become a 44 IMP deficit with only the last quarter of the match remaining. But they came back strongly to win by 5 IMPs in the closest finish ever in the team trials.

On this hand from early in the match, Bob Hamman made a spectacular defensive play to earn the maximum set. Note that South's hand of four in a trump was not Blackwood, but a request for North to choose his better minor suit.

The same contract was reached in the other room, where a trump was led. Now declarer could have escaped for down one by winning in hand, cashing the ace of clubs and ruffing a club with the jack of trumps. After drawing the last two trumps, declarer concedes two clubs and that's that.

Wolff found the better lead of a spade, and declarer ruffed East's